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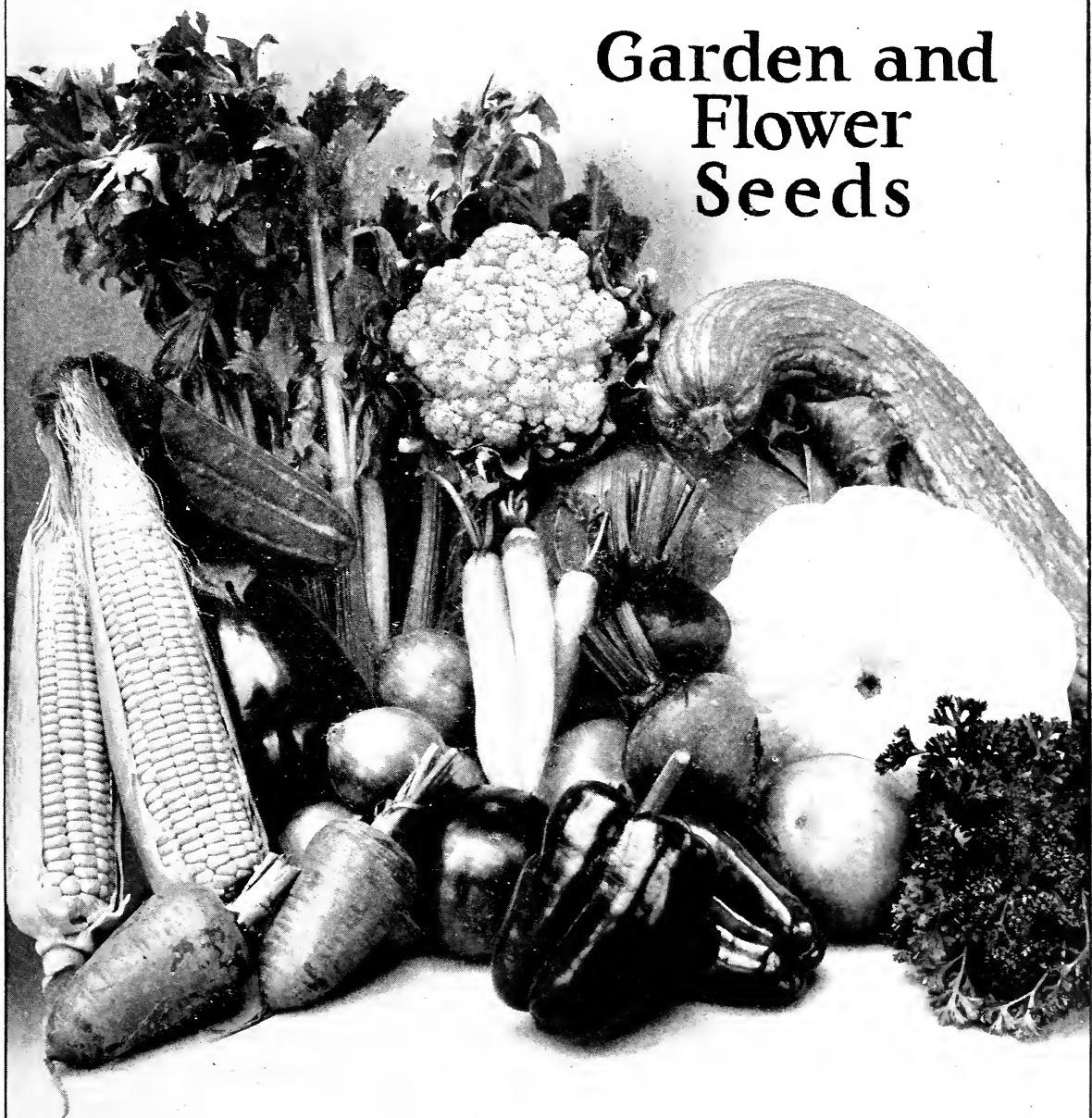
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JAN 9 1924
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Alfred J. Brown Seed Co.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Garden and Flower Seeds



Tested Seeds

THE words "Tested Seeds" have been associated with our name so many years that they have practically become a "trademark" with us. They mean all the words imply. Not only are all seeds sent out by us tested as to vitality but field trials are made to ascertain their trueness to type. With nearly forty years of practical experience in seed growing, combined with the latest and best methods of cleaning and handling of same, we have no hesitancy in saying our seeds are as good as any to be found. They are meeting with popular favor wherever they go and thousands of dealers are now handling our seeds exclusively since they are giving such good satisfaction.

Yours truly,

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO.

SELECT VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

One ounce will plant about 50 feet of drill, and produce about 200 plants.

This is one of the most delicious of early spring vegetables and should have a place in every home- and market-garden. Sow seed in early spring, 3 inches apart, in drills 18 inches apart, and cover 2 inches deep. When plants are one or two years old, transplant, setting them as far apart as you can give the space—3 by 2 feet, or 3 by 3 feet is better—at a depth of 6 to 8 inches. The Asparagus bed should be deeply dug and well manured. A well-made bed will last fifteen to twenty years. Do not cut for two seasons; cut lightly the third season; afterward do not cut for more than six weeks.

Conover's Colossal. A mammoth green sort of finest quality. Has been the standard variety for many years.

Early Giant Arger-teuil. A valuable sort on account of its earliness and immense size. It is practically rust-free and produces a large yield of uniform size stalks, which sometimes weigh as much as 4 ounces.



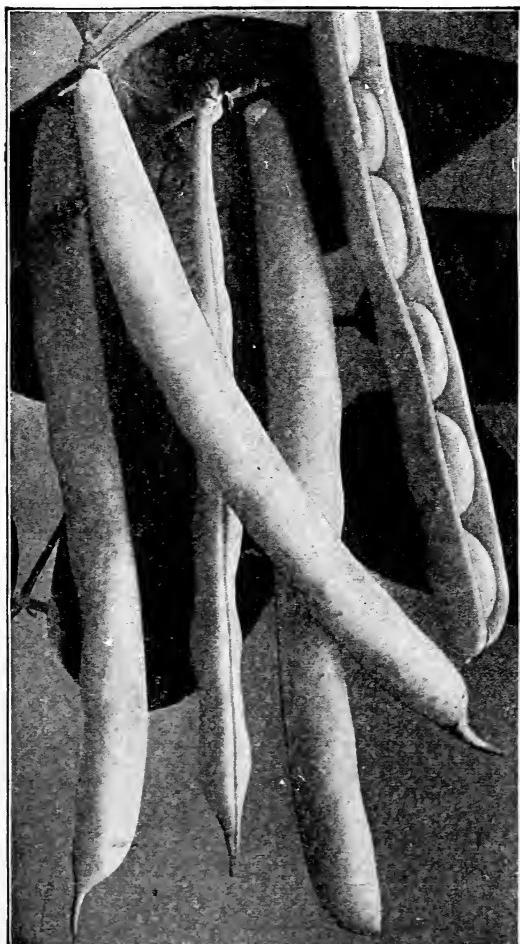
Asparagus

BEANS

All varieties of Beans thrive in average garden soil which has been well and deeply dug. They may be planted at intervals all summer for succession, but the first planting should be made as soon as the ground is warm, the bush varieties 2 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart, and at a depth of 2 or more inches; the pole varieties in hills at least 3 by 3 feet apart each way, eight or nine Beans to a hill, thinning to three or four plants when well up. Bush varie-

ties may also be grown in hills 18 inches apart each way, three plants

to a hill. Beans should be picked when young and tender, but neither picking nor cultivating should be done when plants are wet with dew, as it sometimes causes the leaves to rust.



Improved Golden Wax Beans

YELLOW- or WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

One pound will plant about 100 feet of drill

Currie's Rustproof Black Wax. An early variety that is rustproof. The extra-long, flat, yellow pods are of excellent flavor. This is one of the best sorts for general use as it is very hardy and a heavy yielder. The dried Beans are black.

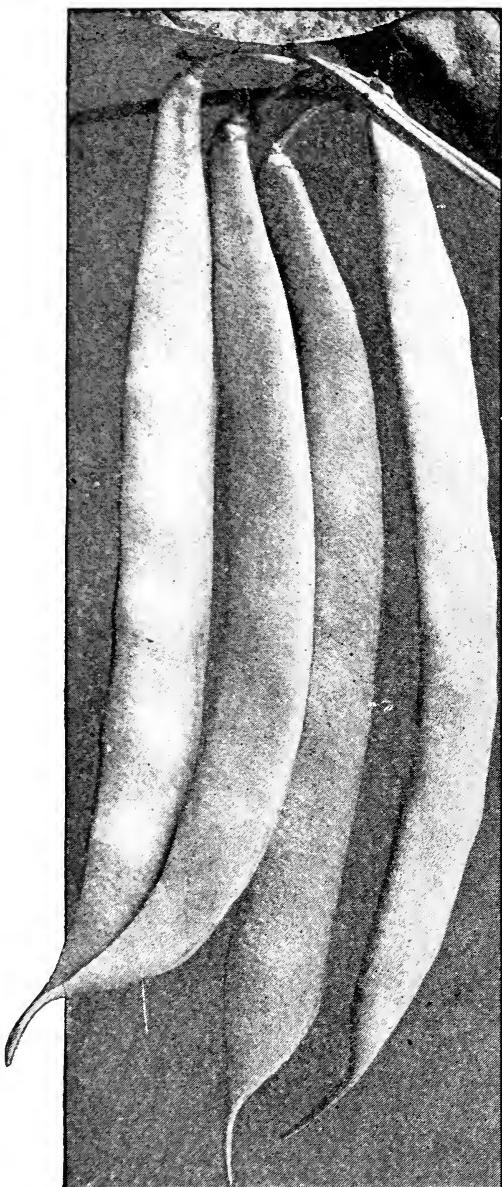
Davis White Kidney Wax. A fine market- and home-garden sort. It is extremely hardy and vigorous and an excellent keeper. The handsome pods are long (6½ to 7 inches), light yellow, straight, and very crisp and tender when young. The clear white Beans are medium large, kidney-shaped, and are excellent for baking.

Prolific Black Wax. This is one of the best varieties for the home-garden, being perfectly stringless and of excellent flavor. The clear waxy white pods are of medium size, round, and full. An early and prolific bearer. Dry Beans oval and black.

Golden Wax Improved. An excellent market Bean that does not rust. The long, nearly straight pods are flat, broad, golden yellow, and very fleshy; stringless and brittle when young. Dry Beans oval, white, with dark mottlings. A heavy yielder.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. One of the best for the home-garden. The pencil-like pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, are well-rounded and of a beautiful yellow color. The meat is brittle, stringless, and of excellent flavor. Dry Beans oval and black.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A medium-early variety maturing a little later than Improved Golden Wax. It is very productive of long, straight, flat, yellow pods that are stringless and brittle. Its many good qualities have made it a favorite everywhere. Dry Beans long, white, with purple mottlings.



Bountiful Beans

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

One pound will plant about 100 feet of drill

Black Valentine. An extremely profitable sort for the market grower because of its immense crops of very long, handsome, nearly round, dark green pods. A very hardy and early variety that has been largely planted. Dry Beans are oval and black.

Bountiful. An equally good Bean for the market- or home-garden. It bears continuously and profusely for several weeks and is generally conceded to be one of the best flat, green-podded Bush Beans. The pods are large, solid, and stringless, retaining their tenderness even when past maturity. The earliest of the Bush Beans and also the most popular. Dry Beans are long, dark tan color.

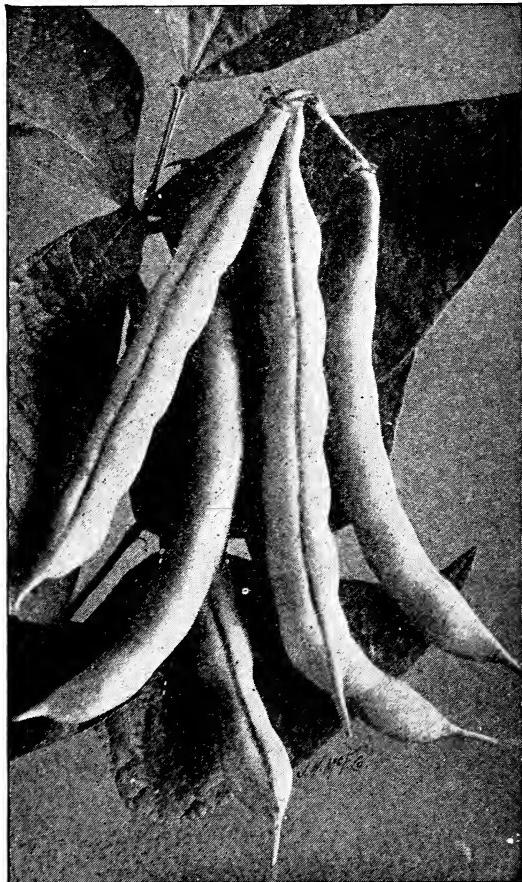
Burpee's Stringless. This old variety is steadily growing in popularity, and deservedly so, for it combines hardiness, extreme earliness, and great productiveness. The rich green pods are almost round, meaty, absolutely stringless, even when mature. It is tender and of delicious flavor, and should have a place in every garden. Dry Beans oval, dark brown, with white eye.

Dwarf Horticultural. A late variety that is very productive of broad, flat, stringless pods. One of the best sorts for use as a Shell Bean. The dry Beans are large, oval, nearly covered with splashes of bright red. The pods are green when young but when mature are yellow splashed with red.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. Truly a giant, for its pods average 6 inches and over in length. It is one of the best first-earlies and produces an abundance of its round, stringless pods, which are good at all stages of growth. The plants stand dry weather exceptionally well. Dry Beans rather long, light brown in color.

Longfellow. A very early sort that is stringless when young. The pale green pods, which are of excellent flavor, are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight and round; produced in abundance. The dry Beans are small, mottled dark brown, with slight gray cast.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. The large, vigorous plants are very productive of long, green pods which are straight and flat and of fine quality. The dried Beans are long, kidney-shaped, and dark yellow.



Improved Red Valentine Beans

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS, continued

Improved Red Valentine. An extra-early variety that usually matures in 35 to 40 days after planting; also fine for midsummer sowing, to ripen in September. The vigorous bushes bear an abundance of medium-length green pods which are very fleshy, crisp and tender. Dry Beans are of medium size, long, pink, marbled red.

Refugee, or 1,000-to-1. A little later than most green-podded sorts, but very prolific. It is fine for late fall planting, for use in pickling. The pods are nearly round, pale green, about 5 inches long, very fleshy and brittle, with slight strings but exquisite flavor. Dry Beans long, brownish gray, with light specks sometimes of a purple shade.

Tennessee Green-Pod. The largest, longest and broadest of the green-podded Bush Beans on the market. It is an excellent variety with thick meaty pods of fine flavor. Dry Beans of flat irregular shape, dark brown color.

SOUP or SHELL BEANS

Improved White Navy Bean. Also called Pea Bean. A good sort for either market or home use. It is smaller than the White Marrowfat, but is of fine flavor, and is the variety used in making the famous "Boston Baked Beans." Very productive and is largely planted everywhere. Dry Beans small and pure white.

Red Kidney. A standard old variety that is very popular. It is grown almost exclusively for the dried Beans, which are long, oval, and purplish brown in color. The plant is dwarf.

White Kidney. Excellent either as a Shell Bean or used green. The Beans are white and larger than either the Improved White Navy or White Marrowfat. Splendid for baking or soup. Dry Beans pure white, kidney shape.

White Marrowfat. A dwarf variety that is largely planted and used, both as a String and Shell Bean. A profitable sort for the market-gardener to grow, and a necessary one for the home-gardener. The dried Beans are large and white, oval shape.

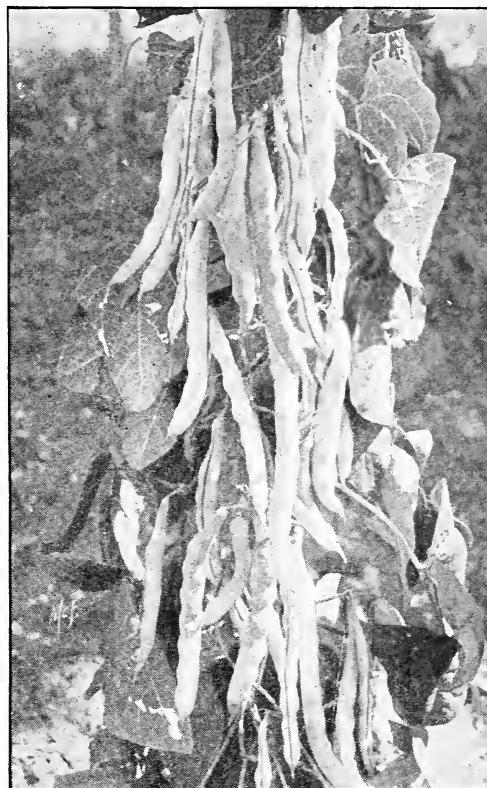
POLE BEANS

One pound will plant about 200 hills

Dutch Caseknife. A good variety for either Snap or Shell Beans. The long, flat, green pods are borne early in the season. The dried Beans are large, flat, and pure white, which makes it an exceptionally good sort to grow for winter use.

Golden Cluster Wax. An extra-strong grower and very productive. The flat, stringless pods are large, 7 to 8 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and are borne in clusters. They are rich golden yellow, of excellent flavor, and remain fit for use a long time. Vines bear continuously. One of the best yellow-podded Pole Beans. Dry Beans oval, pure white.

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). This extremely productive variety is entirely stringless. The silvery green pods, which are 8 to 10 inches long, hang in clusters the entire length of the plants. It is one of the earliest of the green-podded Pole Beans, and of exceptionally good quality. If the pods are gathered as they mature, the plants will continue to bear until the end of the season. Dry Beans are long, almost kidney shape, grayish brown.



Lazy Wife Pole Beans

POLE BEANS, continued

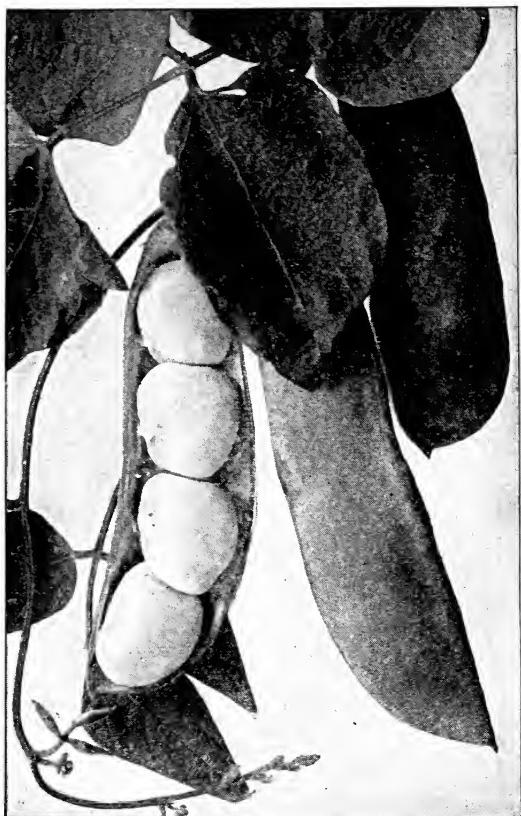
Kentucky Wonder Wax. A yellow-podded form of the preceding, with all its good qualities, but which yields quicker from seeding than most of the other Pole Beans. The yellow pods are meaty, brittle, and of good flavor. This Bean is steadily growing in favor. Dry Beans are dark brown and irregular in shape.

Kentucky Wonder, White. An improvement on the old Kentucky Wonder in that the dry Beans are white. It has all the good characteristics of its parent which is sufficient recommendation to all who know that splendid sort.

Lazy Wife. The best late green-podded Pole Bean. It is an extremely heavy yielder of broad, thick, fleshy, dark green pods which are entirely stringless and average 6 inches in length. The dry Beans, which are borne 6 to 8 in the pod, are excellent for winter use. Dry Beans large, oval, pure white.

Horticultural (Speckled Cranberry). Can be used both as a Shell and Snap Bean. The pods are of medium size, pale green streaked with bright red, tender and of excellent quality. Especially good for short seasons and cool locations. Dry Beans large, oval, dark tan covered with red dots.

White Creaseback. A good early green-podded sort. The pods are perfectly round and stringless, measuring 5 to 6 inches long, and grow in clusters. The white dried Beans are fine for winter use. One of the best general purpose Beans. Dry Beans pure white, almost kidney shape.



Burpee's Improved Bush Lima Beans

LIMA BEANS DWARF or BUSH VARIETIES

One pound will plant 50 to 100 feet of drill

Burpee's Bush Lima. A good standard variety that grows 18 to 20 inches high. The Beans are large and luscious, and the plants are immense yielders. First introduced in 1890 and still one of the most popular varieties. Dry Beans large and flat, resembling Pole Limas.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. An improved form of the preceding. The growth is more vigorous, the plants often reaching 30 inches in height, and the pods average 6 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Not only are the pods and Beans larger, but they produce more Beans to the pod, and, most important

LIMA BEANS, continued

—fully eight days earlier. The pods are frequently borne in clusters of five to eight, and much more profusely than on the preceding variety. The best Lima to date. Not quite so large but much thicker when dry than the Burpee's Bush Lima.

Fordhook Bush Lima. The "Potato Lima" which has been growing in popularity since its introduction in 1907. The bushes are of stiffly erect habit, bearing the very large pods in clusters of from four to eight. It is four to six days earlier than the average Bush Lima, and its green Beans, even when mature, are tender, juicy, and sweet when cooked, a great improvement on the dry, mealy character of other varieties of the Pole Lima type. Dry Beans are medium size, very thick, and almost round.

Henderson's Bush Lima (Sievea or Butter Bean). Appearing two to three weeks ahead of other Pole Limas, it produces an abundance of small, tender Beans of delicious, rich, buttery Lima flavor until frost. It also retains this exquisite flavor when dried, making it very desirable for the home-garden. Dry Beans are very small for Lima Beans and rather thin. Used by canners to some extent.

POLE VARIETIES

One pound will plant about 50 hills

King of the Garden. A vigorous grower, producing an abundance of large, dark green pods which frequently contain five or six very large Beans. These Beans are of excellent quality. One of the best of the Pole Limas. Dry Beans large and fat.

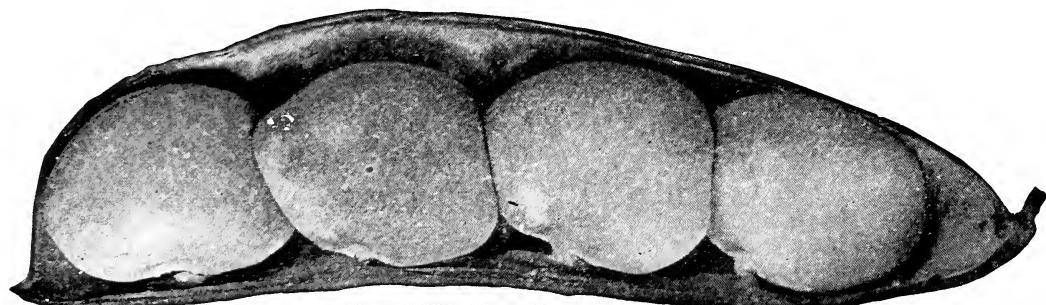
Large White Lima. The old-fashioned Pole Lima. Long, thick pods and large, meaty Beans of good quality. Dry Beans resemble King of the Garden very closely.

Early Jersey (Siebert's). Matures ten to fifteen days earlier than other Pole Limas, making it a good variety to plant where the season is too short to produce later sorts. It is a very heavy yielder of fine quality Beans. Dry Beans slightly smaller than the Large White Lima.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants

A delicate flavored variety of Cabbage having small, solid, tender heads, clustered thickly along the main stem. They form a very delicious dish when properly cooked, literally melting in the mouth, like cauliflower. Sow seed in April or May, and cultivate like cabbage. A hard frost greatly improves the flavor of the "sprouts."



Large White Lima Beans

BEETS

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill;
5 to 6 pounds to the acre

Beets should be planted in any good soil, the richer the better. Before sowing, if seeds are soaked overnight, quicker results will be obtained. Sow thinly, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rows a foot apart. If seedlings are close, thin to 1 inch apart, and when 6 inches tall, remove every other plant. The thinnings may be eaten; the very young Beets, cooked with the greens, are delicious. The Beets should stand at least 3 to 4 inches apart.

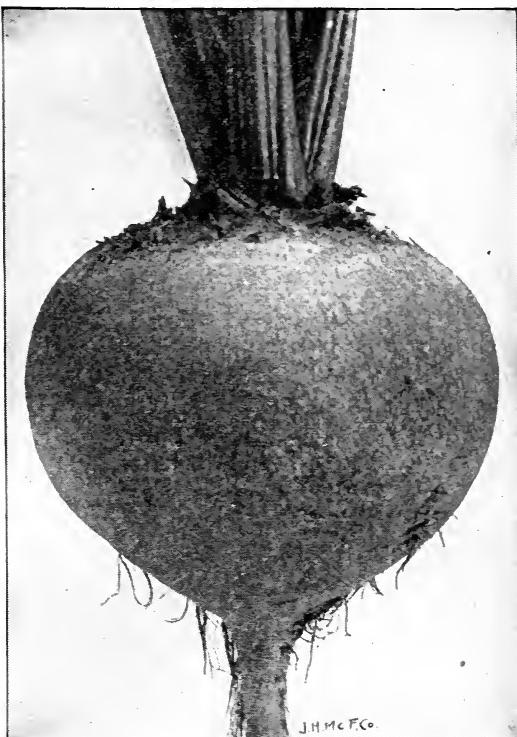
Detroit Dark Red. An ideal Beet for the home- and market-garden. The roots are globe-shaped, dark red, and uniformly smooth. When young the flesh is almost black-red, turning to dark crimson with dark purple zones as the Beets mature. They are an appetizing dark red when cooked and very sweet. Every garden should contain some of these delicious Beets.

Early Blood Turnip. A fine early sort which is also good for summer and autumn use. The dark red roots are very sweet and tender, with a fine flavor.

Crosby's Extra-Early Egyptian. An extra-quick grower, suitable for forcing or growing outdoors. The flat, smooth, turnip-shaped roots average 2 inches in diameter, and are dark red, zoned lighter, but tender and of good flavor. Fine for table use and canning and largely planted for home and market. The tops are small.

Eclipse. One of the first to be ready for the table, producing Beets 60 days from the time of sowing. The flat, globe-shaped roots of uniform dark rosy red are easily pulled; flesh dark rosy red, with rose zones, tender and sweet. Does not grow large, but is very desirable because of its earliness and sweet, tender quality.

Long Dark Blood. Keeps well through the winter. The roots, which measure 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet, grow one-third out of the ground. The leaves are green veined with red and the flesh deep red. A good variety for fall and winter use.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

SUGAR BEETS

Five to 8 pounds will sow about one acre

Sow in rows about 2 feet apart and thin out to 9 to 12 inches in row. Plant in deep, rich soil.

Giant Half-Long White. A larger yielder under favorable conditions than any other Sugar Beet. The roots grow partly out of the ground, and this, together with its shape, makes it less expensive to harvest than almost any other root crop. The roots are long and ovoid, with green tops.

MANGEL-WURZELS

Six to 8 pounds will sow about one acre

Golden Tankard. A heavy cropper on good land and easily harvested. The large, sweet, yellow roots are much relished by stock. One of the best of the Mangel-Wurzels.

Mammoth Long Red. This is a particularly good variety, having roots 2 feet or more in length and 6 inches in diameter. The skin is bright red, and the flesh white, with veined rings of rose-pink. Enormously productive.

SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet)

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill

Swiss Chard is grown for its tender, succulent tops, which are used as greens. Seed planted early in spring will in a short time produce plants from which cuttings may be made all summer. Sow seed thinly in rows 18 inches apart, and thin until plants stand a foot or more apart. When the leaves mature, they should be cut from the stalks, which may be served separately, like asparagus.



Swiss Chard

CABBAGE

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants

Sow Cabbage seed in January or February, under glass or in flats in the house, and when leaves are a few inches long, harden off and transplant to the garden. Set plants deeper than before, allowing 18 inches apart for dwarfer sorts and 2 feet for larger ones. The soil should be rich and moist, but not wet. Cultivate well and regularly.

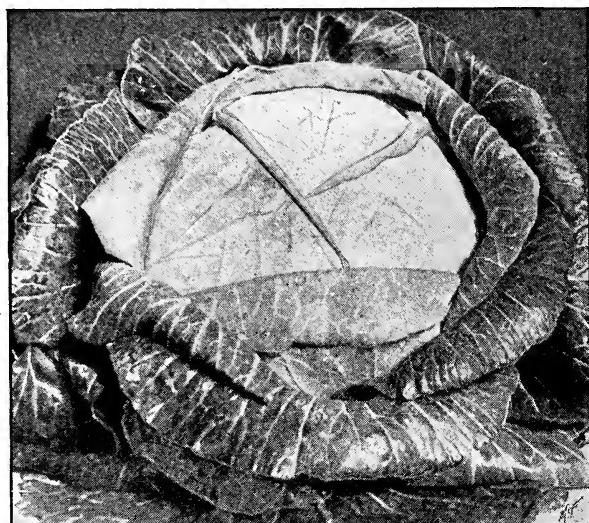
EARLY VARIETIES

Copenhagen Market. An extra-early Cabbage that always makes large, solid heads early in the season. The heads, which weigh 10 to 12 pounds, are borne on short stems. Unexcelled as an early Cabbage and can be planted close together.

Early Jersey Wakefield. One of the most popular Cabbages in cultivation. The pyramidal heads are extremely solid, of excellent quality, and have little outside foliage, allowing of close planting, which makes it a most profitable sort to grow. A sure header, which is largely planted both by the home- and market-gardener.

Charleston Wakefield. Similar to the Jersey Wakefield but just about half again as large and matures about two weeks later. A good sort to plant for a succession to follow Early Jersey Wakefield. Used largely in the South.

Early Winnigstadt. Not quite so early as Early Jersey Wakefield, but with heads of the same size, only not so pointed. The rich, dark green, slightly glossy leaves are very tightly folded, making one of the hardest headed of the early Cabbages, and for that reason a great favorite for winter use and for kraut. A sure header, of very good quality, and a good keeper. No garden should be without this splendid sort.



Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage

SECOND-EARLY VARIETIES

Allhead. This variety is considerably larger than others of equal earliness. The heads are deep and flat, remarkably solid, and very uniform in color, form, and size. Although usually grown for summer and fall use, it is equally good for winter, being an excellent keeper.

All Seasons. Very desirable for either early spring, summer, or fall use. The heads are very large, flat, and of fine quality. Grows well under varying conditions.

Early Flat Dutch. A good early market sort. The heads are very large, weighing about 10 pounds, nearly round, solid, crisp, and tender.

Henderson's Early Summer. A fine second-early variety that forms large heads, is an excellent keeper and does not burst readily. It is a sure and solid header.

Enkhuiizen Glory. The round, ball-like heads are produced as early as Allhead. They are of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds when trimmed, very solid, with few outer leaves, permitting close planting, and are very tender and fine-flavored. A good winter keeper.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

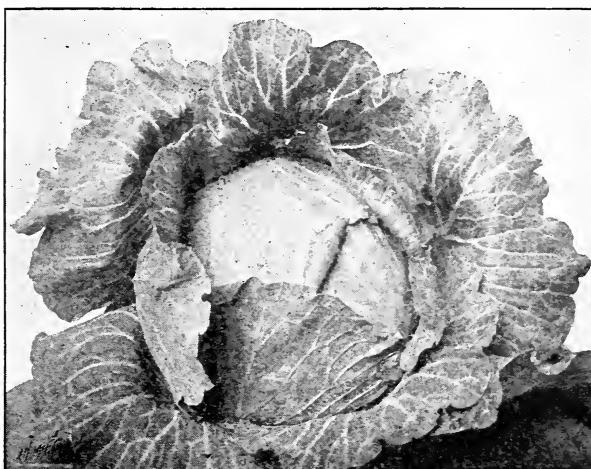
Few people realize how delicious fresh vegetables are until they have tasted those from their own garden.

LATE CABBAGE

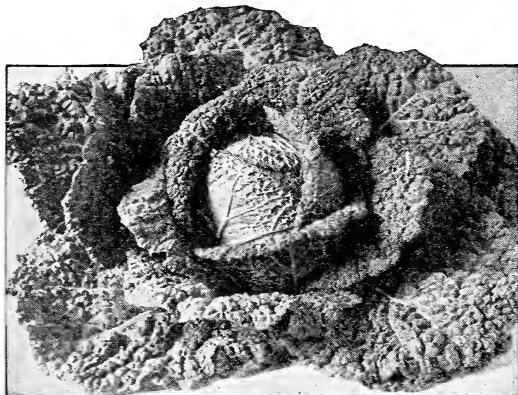
Danish Ballhead. The popular winter Cabbage. The heads are nearly round, very solid, well-flavored and firm-grained, making it the best variety for winter use. Its numerous good qualities have caused it to be more largely planted in America than any other Cabbage.

Large Late Drumhead. Another excellent winter keeper, with very large, roundish, solid heads, having few loose leaves. Can be closely planted thus insuring a larger crop from a given area, and making it a more profitable sort for the home- or market-garden. A good general-purpose Cabbage.

Late Flat Dutch. One of the best-known winter Cabbages and one of the most reliable. It produces immense heads of excellent quality which keep well all winter. This variety has been on the market some time but each year increases its popularity.



Large Late Drumhead Cabbage



Savoy Cabbage

despite its name, and was introduced into the United States from China by the United States Department of Agriculture. Sow seed about August 1 (not earlier) in frames, and transplant or sow in rows where plants are to remain, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thinning to 12 inches apart in the row. The heads of light green, crumpled leaves are very tender and of delicious flavor, and it retains its crispness and flavor much longer than lettuce. The inner leaves, which blanch creamy white, may be eaten raw as a salad or cooked like asparagus. This is one of the main ingredients in chop suey, a dish that many have eaten and liked.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants

For early Cauliflower, sow seed in greenhouse in January or February and transplant to flats in the house or coldframes, 2 to 3 inches apart each way. When the soil can be worked, set the plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way in rich fibrous loam. Blanch heads by drawing leaves together over them and tying with raffia or strips of soft cloth. For late Cauliflower, start plants in open ground, like late cabbage.

Early Snowball. A very early variety that produces excellent white heads of medium size. The plants are compact growers, with short outside leaves. Fine for hotbed culture, as well as for growing outdoors. Cauliflower is one of the most delicious of our vegetables and should have a place in every garden.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

CARROTS

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill

Soil in which Carrots are to be grown should be thoroughly manured the season previous to planting, as forked roots will result if seed is sown in freshly manured soil. They prefer deep, loose, fertile soil, but will thrive in good, well-worked garden soil. In April, as soon as ground is warm and fit to work, sow the seed for the first crop, and make successive sowings until August 1, the last being for fall and winter use. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin plants to 3 to 4 inches apart in rows.

Chantenay. An excellent variety for winter use, as it is easily harvested and immensely productive. The roots average about 5 inches in length, being 3 inches in diameter at the shoulders and tapering to the broad stump root. The flesh is tender, fine-grained, free from hard core, and deep golden orange in color. A very choice early variety.

Danvers Half-Long. This variety, although stump-rooted, produces more bulk to the acre than the larger-rooted sorts. It is a rich orange-red in color, smooth and handsome, with sweet, crisp, tender flesh. A favorite for years with both home- and market-gardeners.



Danvers Half-long Carrots

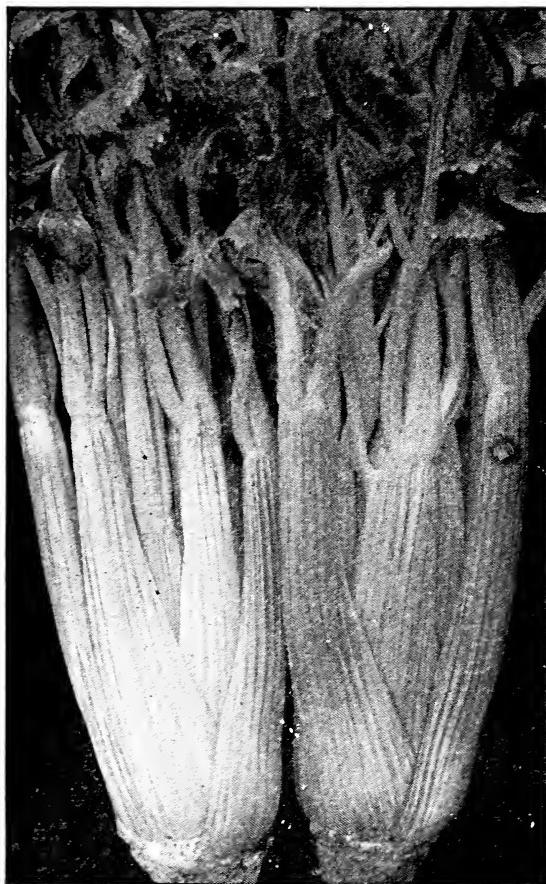
Early French Forcing. The earliest Carrot in cultivation, and fine for forcing. The tops are small and the roots reddish orange, nearly round when forced, but larger when grown outdoors, reaching a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches when mature. The flesh is tender and sweet.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third or more out of the ground. The roots attain a length of a foot or more and average about 2 inches in diameter throughout their entire length. They are easily pulled and do not have to be dug out as do most long-rooted sorts. The coarse flesh, and also the skin, is pure white, with an occasional tinge of green where growing above the soil. One of the best varieties for stock-feeding.

Large Yellow Belgian. Like the preceding in every respect but flesh and skin which are pale orange.

Long Orange Improved. Suitable for table use as well as stock-feeding. It is a heavy yielder of long, rather thick roots which taper to a point. They measure 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter at the crown, and are deep orange in color. It is an intermediate to late variety, and when table size is tender and of good quality.

Oxheart (Guerande). Good when young for table use and when mature for stock-feeding. The roots are very thick and reach a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches, ending abruptly in a tap-root. The flesh is bright orange, fine-grained, and very sweet. They grow well in soil too hard for the longer-rooted sorts, and are easily dug on account of their shape. A fine all-purpose variety.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants

Sow seed in coldframes or in a warm seedbed outdoors, in rows 8 to 10 inches apart, covering seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Transplant when fairly out of the seed-leaf to another bed, or thin to 5 to 6 inches apart. The plants should be set in shallow trenches in July, wide enough to hold one or two rows. The rows should be a foot apart and the plants be set 8 inches apart in the row. Earth up gradually to blanch, being careful not to get earth in the heart of the plants.

Giant Pascal. One of the finest of the fall and winter sorts. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, and crisp, with a delicious nutty flavor free from bitterness. It blanches easily and quickly.

CELERY, continued

Golden Self-blanching. A very good early self-blanching Celery. It is a vigorous, compact grower, with straight, rich golden yellow stalks of excellent quality, being remarkably crisp, tender, and free from stringiness.

White Plume. A good fall and winter sort, and a very popular market variety. As the plants mature, the inner stalks and leaves turn white, making it necessary to earth it up but little to complete the blanching. The flavor is good. A rapid grower which makes a handsome appearance when cut.

Dwarf Golden Heart. This is a fine main-crop sort for fall and winter use. It is a compact, dwarf grower which is easily earthed up for blanching. The large, bunchy stalks have very solid hearts that blanch to a lovely waxy yellow, and are crisp and brittle and of excellent flavor. A good keeper.

Columbia. Although a second-early variety, it is a fine keeper, remaining in good condition all winter. The plants are dwarf and compact in growth, blanching easily. The stalks are very thick, broad, and smooth, and are almost snow-white when blanched, with the heart tinged yellow. It cannot be excelled in quality and flavor—sweet, nutty, and very crisp.

Winter Queen. One of the best of the dwarf winter varieties. It resembles Golden Self-blanching, but has the rich green coloring of Giant Pascal, yet blanches more quickly than the latter variety and is ready for market much earlier in the fall. It makes a handsome appearance when bunched, for the large, extra-heavy stalks are all one length, with very large hearts.

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

This is a variety of Celery with turnip-shaped roots which have the flavor of celery and are white-fleshed and tender. Sow seed in the open ground in April and transplant the young plants like Celery. The roots may be eaten raw, like radishes, or cooked like turnips; used largely for seasoning soups and stews.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills

For an early crop, plant the beginning of May in a hotbed or in paper pots. The plants will be ready for transplanting in the open ground in from three to four weeks. Set in hills 4 feet apart each way, thinning out to about four plants to a hill when established. Plant seed in hills in May for succession. For pickles, plant last two weeks of June.

Boston Pickling. The standard pickling variety. The vines yield heavily, and if fruits are picked as soon as large enough, they will continue to bear through a long season. The fruits reach a length of 4 to 5 inches and are excellent for slicing, but it is more popular as a pickling variety.

Davis Perfect. A very vigorous grower, producing an abundance of fine-textured, excellent-flavored fruits from 7 to 9 inches long and 7 inches in circumference in the middle. The skin is dark, rich green, and the flesh is fine for slicing. The fruits are very handsome and regular in shape.

Early Green Cluster. A slender-fruited variety that makes excellent pickles. The vines are very prolific, frequently bearing the fruits in clusters of two and three. Will continue long in bearing if fruits are kept picked.

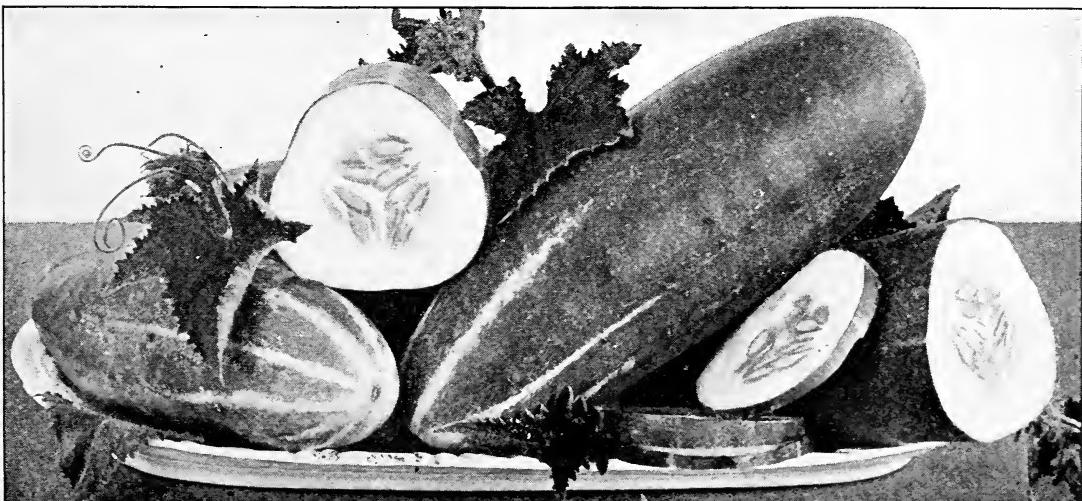
Improved Long Green. One of the best pickling sorts. The vines are very productive of uniform, dark green fruits which are tender, crisp, and of fine flavor. A great favorite with the market-gardener because it is such a heavy yielder.

Improved White Spine. A very good table variety, because of its light green color, which it retains a long time after being picked. The fruits are nearly cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at ends, light green, with white spines; very smooth.

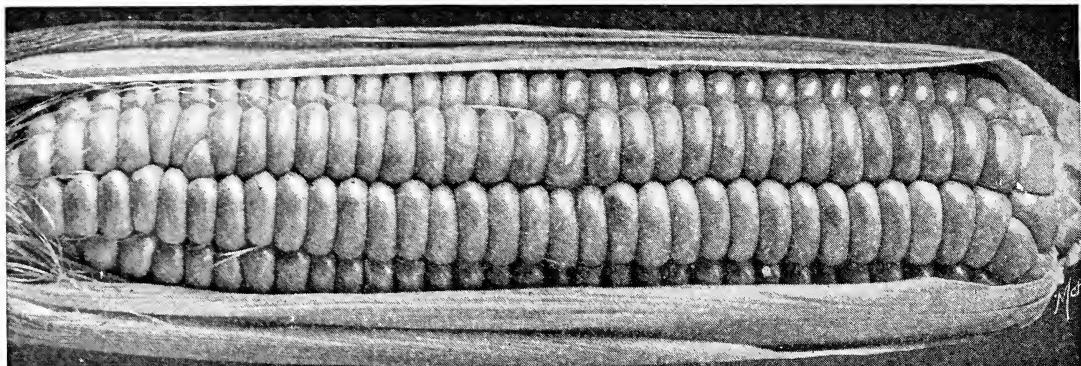
CORN SALAD

One ounce will sow about 150 feet of drill

Broad-leaved Large-seeded. This is a hardy winter salad plant, the small leaves being served like lettuce. Sow in light, warm soil in August or September, in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 6 inches apart. Just before winter, cover thickly with straw or leaves. Pick the leaves when half as large as lettuce.



Davis Perfect Cucumbers



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR

One quart will plant about 200 hills

Plant Corn every three weeks from April to July; for succession, placing 6 seeds in a hill, the hills 3 feet apart each way, and covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. When well up, thin to three plants to a hill.

Black Mexican. Medium early. The ears measure about 8 inches in length and are well filled with large, rather flat, bluish purple grains of deliciously sweet flavor. When fit for table use, the grains are white.

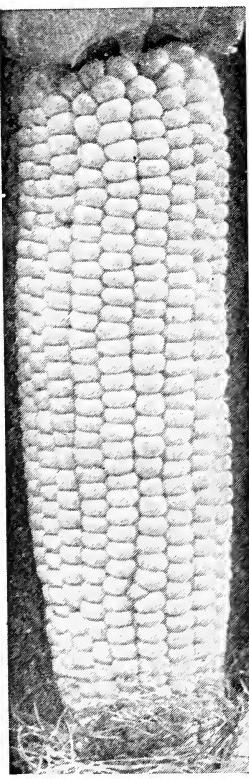
Crosby's Early. Extra early. The medium-sized ears are filled with very sweet, thick grains. A productive, vigorous, and hardy sort.

Country Gentleman (Shoe Peg). Late. The ears are of good size (7 to 9 inches long), and the cob is small, densely covered to the very tip with irregular rows of very long, tender, white kernels of delicious flavor when cooked. Stalks average 7 feet in height and frequently yield three ears each. Claimed by many to be the best-flavored Sweet Corn.

Early Adams. Not a Sweet Corn, but grown for table use because of its earliness. The ears are medium in size, and at the proper stage for cooking the grains are tender, milky, and quite sweet. A robust grower and heavy yielder.

Early Minnesota. A standard early sort of strong growth. The medium-large ears are well filled with good-sized, well-flavored kernels.

Early Evergreen. Resembles Stowell's Evergreen in flavor, appearance and quality, but ripens 10 days earlier and remains in good condition as long as that variety. The ears usually measure 7 inches long.



Stowell's Evergreen

Golden Bantam. Early. The ears are small (about 5 inches) and the grains cream-yellow in color, but the delicious flavor and the tender quality when cooked is not surpassed by any other variety of Sweet Corn, and is fast making it one of the most popular for the home- and market-garden. The plants are dwarf, attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet and bearing two or more ears to the stalk.

Howling Mob. Medium early. One of the best-flavored and most tender of the medium-early varieties. The ears measure 7 to 9 inches in length, with 12 to 14 rows of large, pearly white grains. The stalks usually produce at least two ears. This variety well merits its great popularity both for the home- and market-garden.

Kendel's Early Giant. Second early. The largest-eared Sweet Corn in its class, averaging 8 to 10 inches in length and having 10 or 12 rows of large grains of rich sugary flavor. The kernels are pure white and of fine quality. A favorite with both home- and market-gardeners.

Late Mammoth. Very large ears which are thick through, with large, broad grains of rich sweet flavor. A very vigorous grower.

Mammoth White Cory. Early. A great improvement on the old White Cory. A very productive sort with large ears and white cobs. The grains are large and sweet. It is being more largely planted each year.

Peep o'Day. Early. Said to be 10 days earlier than any other variety. The stalks are small, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, but very prolific. The ears are of medium size, with grains of delicate flavor. This is the variety that is seen first in the markets.

Premo. Extra early. A large-eared variety, considering its extreme earliness. The grains are very sweet and of good quality. Matures 60 days from planting.

Stowell's Evergreen. Midseason. More largely planted than any other Sweet Corn, for home use, market, and canning. The long, slender grains are of good size and are free from glaze and flintiness. The ears are large and very freely produced. It is an exceptionally good canner and remains in good condition for cooking a long time.

EGGPLANTS

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants

Seed should be sown in the hotbed in February and March, and the plants thinned out to 2 to 3 inches apart when they have reached a height of 1 to 2 inches. Set out in rich soil when the weather is warm and settled, 2 feet apart each way.

New York Improved Purple. One of the most popular of the Eggplants because of its great productivity. It is not unusual for a single plant to bear 6 to 8 fruits of excellent quality. The fruits are large, nearly round, dark purple, and free from thorns. The home- or market-gardener cannot do better than plant this variety.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill

Sow seed in good garden soil in June, July, or August and cover lightly. When plants are well up, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart, and when the leaves are 6 to 8 inches long, blanch by tying together near the top. For winter use, take up plants with a ball of earth and place close together in a frame or cellar, being careful to keep them dry and give them plenty of air.

Broad-leaved Batavian. A heavy cropper that is very hardy. Excellent salads can be made from the broad, thick leaves when blanched.

Green Curled. This is the variety most generally cultivated. The beautifully curled, dark green leaves are very crisp and tender when blanched. They are fit for use somewhat earlier than the other sorts.

Moss Curled. The leaves of this variety are very finely divided and curled, forming very attractive, compact plants. It is very tender, of excellent quality, and will in time supplant the other standard varieties.

White Curled. Resembles the Moss Curled, but the leaves are of light green color, blanching very easily, making it a very attractive sort for salads and garnishing.



New York Improved Purple Eggplant

KALE or BORECOLE

One ounce will produce about 300 plants

A popular boiling green resembling cabbage in flavor. The plants are hardy in well-drained soil. Sow seed in May in shallow drills 10 to 12 inches apart, and, when large enough, transplant singly in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and 2 feet apart in the rows. The flavor of the leaves is greatly improved by frost.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. The stalks average about 3 feet in height, with long, plume-like leaves that are deeply fringed and finely curled at the edges.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. A low-growing, compact variety, with tender, deep green, finely curled and crimped leaves. The plants seldom grow higher than 1 foot, but reach a diameter of 2 feet if well cultivated. Two weeks later than the Tall Green Curled Scotch, but remains in good condition longer before going to seed.

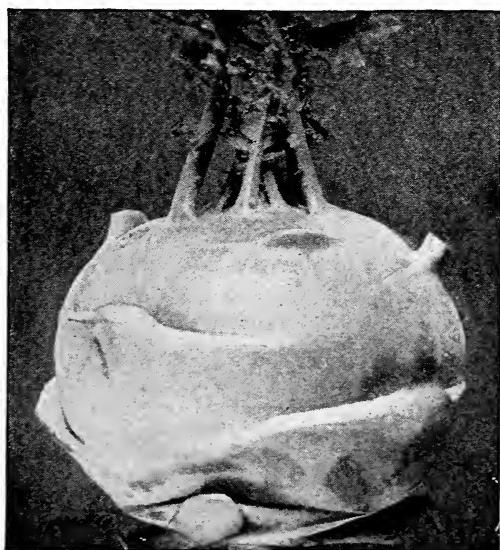
Dwarf Siberian, or Sprouts. A very hardy sort, with large, broad leaves. Sown in September and treated like spinach, can be cut in the spring.

KOHLRABI

One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill

A delicious vegetable that combines the good qualities of the turnip and the cabbage, but is superior to both in nutritive and productive qualities. Sow in spring in rows 18 inches apart and thin the plants to stand 8 inches apart in the row. Plant in late July for fall use.

Early White Vienna. An early sort that grows rapidly. The foliage is small and the bulbs round and white, with fine-grained white flesh that is remarkably tender.



Kohlrabi



Big Boston Lettuce

LETTUCE

One ounce will produce
about 1,000 plants

For an early crop of Head Lettuce, sow the seed in February or March in the hothouse, or in boxes or flats in the house, and transplant as soon as the ground can be worked. Set in rows 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Sow seed outdoors every two weeks for a succession, covering lightly by raking, so that the birds do not get it. It is best to sow Lettuce in rows, as it can then be cultivated.

Big Boston. Easily the most popular of the Head Lettuces, as it is good for early, midseason, and fall use. The large, compact heads are bright light green, blanching to rich yellow at the heart, and are deliciously sweet, tender, and crisp. It is an exceptionally good market variety, as the heads are very solid and have few outside leaves.

Brown Dutch. A cabbage-heading Lettuce that has a very buttery flavor. The heads are medium to large, globular, and firm. The broad, dull green leaves are blistered and crumpled, and have a tinge of brown.

Black-seeded Simpson. The broad, light green leaves, much blistered, crumpled and twisted, form a large, firm bunch which blanches well and is decidedly crisp. One of the best of the bunching varieties and marketable early in the season.

Early Curled Simpson. Another strictly bunching variety that stands high in public favor. The leaves are very light green, much blistered and crumpled, and are deliciously sweet and crisp.

Grand Rapids Forcing. Fine variety for forcing under glass, but also good for outdoor planting. The crisp, light green leaves form a loose, rounded cluster that matures early. A very good market sort as it ships well, retaining its crisp quality much longer than other varieties.

Hanson. A cabbage-heading variety that reaches a large size and matures very late. The light green heads are globular, very solid, blanch well, and are decidedly crisp.

May King. An especially good sort for planting outdoors for an early crop, but is also a fine forcer. It is strictly cabbage-heading, forming heads small to medium in size and of rich buttery flavor. The light green leaves are slightly tinted with brown at the edges.

New York. A large cabbage-headed variety that matures late. The dark green heads are globular, very solid, blanch well, and are decidedly crisp, very sweet but never buttery in flavor.

Prize Head. Desirable variety for the home-garden as it is decidedly crisp and of good flavor, forming large heads of blistered, crumpled leaves that are light brown on the outside of the plant, varying to bright green toward the center, which is always well blanched.

California Cream Butter. One of the best sorts for open-ground planting. During cool weather it produces very large, solid, round, heads, the interior of which blanches to a beautiful white. This is the variety so largely planted in the South for shipping to the northern markets during the winter.

Iceberg. A very popular variety because it remains tender and crisp even when grown in the hottest weather. The heads are unusually solid, with thick-ribbed, incurving leaves that insure a well-blanced heart.

White Cos (Celery Lettuce). The Cos Lettuces differ from the other sorts in being of upright growth, with fresh, crisp leaves of mild flavor. The large, dark green leaves of this variety closely overlap each other, forming a handsome, well-blanced head of creamy white.

LEEK

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill

The Leek is superior to the onion in flavor and is much used in seasoning soups and boiling with meats. Sow seed very early in a sheltered place, and when 6 inches high transplant to trenches 6 inches deep, putting very rich soil at the bottom. Fill in the trenches as the plants grow, and later draw the soil up to them. This will produce fine, large Leeks, blanched for 6 inches or more, and which may be kept all winter if dug with the roots and stored in moist sand in the cellar.

London Flag (Large American). The most largely cultivated variety. It is a strong grower, very hardy and productive, with large, thick stems.

MUSKMELONS

One ounce will sow about 80 hills

The Muskmelon demands a light, sandy soil, and planting should not be done until the ground has become dry and warm. Sow 6 to 12 seeds to a hill, the hills to be 6 feet apart each way, and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the plants have produced their rough leaves, thin to three plants to a hill. Pinch out the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

Banana. So called because of its shape. The melons are very large and thin-skinned, with salmon flesh of delicious quality. Fine for the home-garden.

Emerald Gem. Considered by many to be one of the best salmon-fleshed melons. It is a small variety, with dark green skin and flesh that is sweet and delicious. The vines yield heavily, and the fruits always sell well in the markets.

Extra-Early Hackensack. A good variety where an early crop is desired, and has so many good qualities that it has become immensely popular. The melons are large, flat and well netted, and the flesh is thick, green, and of excellent flavor. Always a good seller on the market.

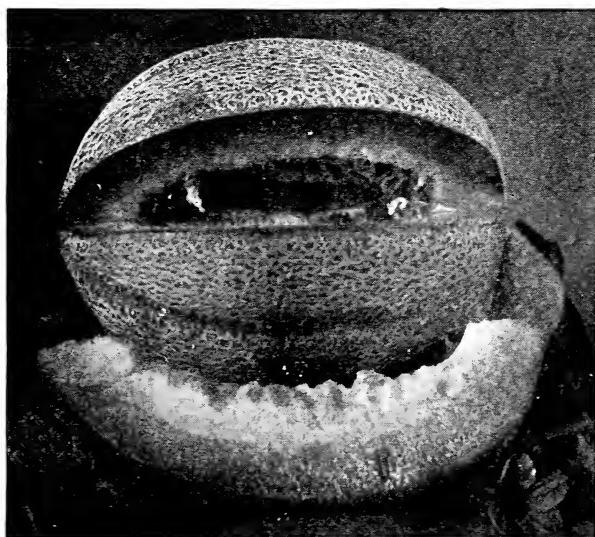
Osage. A large, round, salmon-fleshed melon with light green, netted skin. The flesh is very thick and sweet. One of the best shipping melons.

Rocky Ford. The melons are oval in shape and heavily netted, measuring about 5 inches in length. The smooth, light green flesh is delicious in flavor. A very good sort that has been on the market a long time but is still very popular with lovers of good melons.



Tip-Top Muskmelon

Tip-Top. One of the most productive melons, and good for either early or late crop. The fruit is large, nearly round, and moderately netted, and the flesh solid, sweet, juicy, of fine flavor, and can be eaten to the very rind. One of the best all-round melons grown.



Rocky Ford Muskmelon

MUSTARD

One ounce will sow about 75 feet of drill

For an early crop, sow in the hotbed in March. Sow outdoors in drills 8 to 12 inches apart at intervals throughout the spring and summer, and cut when not over 2 inches high. Fine used as a salad or cooked like spinach.

Giant Southern Curled. A vigorous-growing hardy variety, forming a large mass of curled and ruffled leaves.

White London. The best variety for salads. The leaves are dark green, small, and smooth. A very rapid grower.

Time, labor, and money are wasted if poor seeds are planted. Our experience should be remembered when buying.

WATERMELONS

One ounce will sow about 50 hills

Watermelons should have the same culture as muskmelons, but should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart, depending on the variety.

Cole's Early. An extra-early variety that has a thin rind and beautiful bright red flesh of fine texture and lusciously sweet. The melons are oval and of medium size. One of the best sorts for the home-market.

Dark Icing. A very solid, round melon with pink flesh that is sweet and melting. Highly prized as a shipper.

Florida Favorite. The melons are of medium size, with light green skin, striped darker. The flesh is deep red, crisp, and sweet.

Georgia Rattlesnake (Striped Gipsy). An oblong melon of good size and fine quality. The skin is mottled and striped, and the flesh dark red, of sweet flavor.

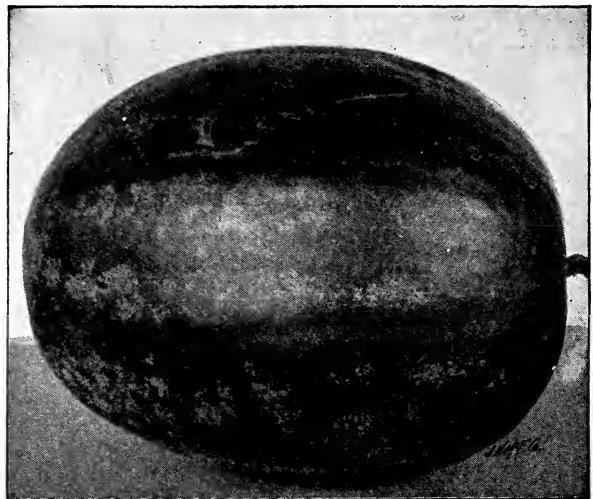
Harris' Earliest. This melon is large for an early variety, and is very uniform in size and shape. It is slightly oval, with skin mottled light and dark green. The solid bright red flesh is very tender and sweet.

Kleckley Sweets (Monte Cristo). One of the best melons for home use or nearby markets. The rind is unusually thin, and the beautiful bright scarlet flesh ripens close up to it. It is oblong in form and has glossy dark green skin. The flesh is crisp and sugary, without a sign of stringiness. The melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter.

Long Light Icing (Gray Monarch). A long melon with skin mottled very light green, and sometimes reaching a weight of 50 to 60 pounds. The flesh is deep red and very fine-grained.

Round Light Icing. A round form of the preceding, with all its good qualities.

Peerless (Ice Cream). Very early, medium-sized, oval variety, with solid, deep pink flesh of good flavor.



Sweetheart Watermelon

Phinney's Early. One of the early varieties, and a vigorous and productive one. The melons are of medium size, oblong, smooth, and mottled with two shades of green. The flesh is solid, red, sweet, and tender.

Sweetheart. A good shipping melon and very popular in the markets. The fruits are large, heavy, of oval to round form, with very pale green skin distinctly mottled with a darker shade. The flesh is solid and deep red.

Tom Watson. One of the best shipping melons. The fruits measure 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 14 inches in diameter, weighing 50 to 60 pounds each. The delicious, deep red flesh extends close to the rind, which is dark green and very strong. A comparatively new variety that has already won for itself an enviable reputation as a shipping melon.

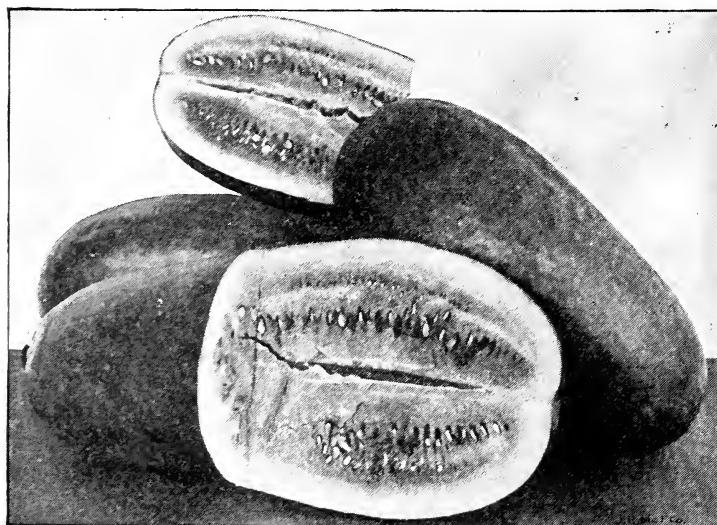
Citron, Red-seeded. An excellent preserving variety with round, handsome melons. Flesh white and solid; seeds red.

OKRA or GUMBO

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill

Sow the seed after the ground has become warm, 1 inch deep, in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 inches apart. Should usually be picked two days after the blossoms have fallen, before the pods have become hard and stringy.

White Velvet. A very good variety with smooth, velvety, long, white pods that are very tender and of superior flavor.



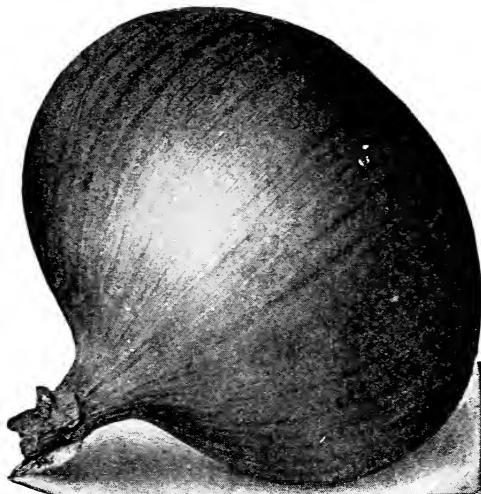
Kleckley Sweets Watermelons

A watermelon patch will provide you with luscious melons such as you cannot buy—try it.

ONIONS

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre

Very fine Onions are produced by sowing seed in the hotbed early in February and transplanting to the open, about 6 inches apart. Sow seed outdoors in rich, sandy loam, in hills 1 foot apart, as early as possible, and cover with fine soil. When plants are strong enough, thin out to 3 to 4 inches apart.



Extra-Early Flat Red. Earlier than the Red Wethersfield, and somewhat smaller. The Onions are flat, very uniform in size and shape, with purplish red skin and close-grained white flesh of rather strong flavor. A good keeper.

Michigan Yellow Globe. An enormous yielder and a good keeper. The bulbs are large, with small necks and rich orange skin.

Prizetaker. An enormous yellow Onion that is three times the size of Yellow Globe Danvers, and sometimes weighs 4 to 5½ pounds. The skin is thin and bright straw-yellow, giving the bulbs a very handsome appearance. The pure white flesh is crisp, very sweet, and mild in flavor. On account of its large size, it matures about a month later than the Yellow Globe Danvers. This is the variety usually sold in crates as "Spanish Onions." There is no more profitable sort for the home- or market-gardener.

Red Wethersfield. A very productive and long-keeping variety. The bulbs have deep purplish red skin and are large and flat, with a strong flavor. They grow to good size the first year from seed.

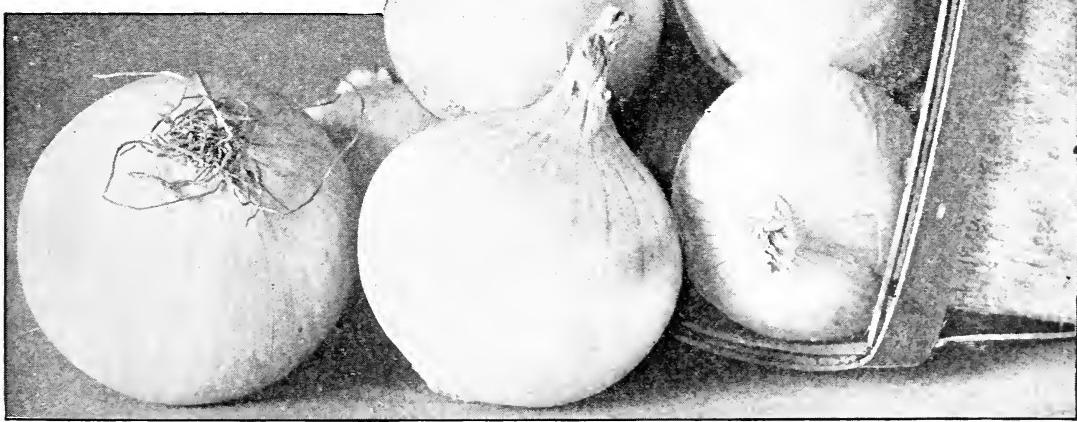
Southport Red Globe. The bulbs are of good size (2½ to 3 inches in diameter), globe-shaped, with very small neck and bright red skin. The flesh is fine-grained, mild, and tender. Excellent keeper.

Southport White Globe. The white bulbs of this variety are very attractive and always bring a high price in the markets. It is an enormous yielder and good keeper. The flesh is pure white, fine-grained and crisp, with a very mild flavor. When mature, store bulbs in a cool, dark shed or loft.

Southport Yellow Globe. Pale straw-colored skin and mild flavor have made this a very popular variety for home and market.

White Portugal (Silverskin). The bulbs are large, with silvery white skin and sweet, tender white flesh which is mild-flavored; do not keep well.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Most popular of yellow Onions for market and home use, as it is one of the heaviest croppers and best keepers. The bulbs are very large, globe-shaped, with small neck and brownish yellow skin. The flesh is white, fine-grained, and mild. It is an enormous yielder, a crop of 600 to 800 bushels to the acre being not unusual.



Southport White Globe Onions

PEAS

One pound will plant about 100 feet of drill

Dwarf Peas require very rich soil, while the taller ones thrive best in rather thin ground. Wrinkled varieties are not so hardy as the smooth sorts and should be planted more thickly and not so early. For an early crop, sow as soon as possible, and repeat every two or three weeks for a succession up to August 1. Plant either in single or double rows, 2 inches deep and 4 feet apart. It is well to soak the Peas over night before planting, if the weather is dry.

EARLY VARIETIES

Alaska. An extremely early, smooth, blue-seeded variety—that is very productive. The vines grow 20 to 30 inches high, bearing well-filled, medium-sized pods. Matures in 55 to 60 days, and can be planted 10 to 14 days before it is safe to put the tender wrinkled sorts in the ground.

First and Best. A very early sort that is extremely popular for market and shipping. The pods are well filled with smooth Peas, and usually mature at one time, so that the entire crop can be gathered in one picking. The vines average 18 to 24 inches in height. A good canning sort.

American Wonder. *Wrinkled.* Bears about the same time as little Marvel, but not so large or such a heavy yielder. The Peas are very sweet, and its earliness makes it a particularly valuable sort for the home-garden. Grows 1 foot high.

Gradus (Prosperity). *Wrinkled.* One of the best sorts. Vines are vigorous, 3 feet high and produce uniformly large pods 4 to 4½ inches long, nearly round, and well filled with large Peas of delicious flavor. Matures in 70 days.

Little Marvel. *Wrinkled.* If a fine crop of early, choice Peas is desired, Little Marvel is just the variety to plant. The vines average 15 inches in height and bear an abundance of pods, usually in pairs. The pods are about 3½ inches long and are well filled with quite large, deep green Peas of delicious flavor. It is fully as early as American Wonder, but the pods are larger and the crop heavier. Matures in 60 days.

Pioneer. Very vigorous; large crop of long, pointed dark green pods; delicious Peas. Earlier than Gradus. 2 feet.

Pilot. A fine extra-early sort which resembles the Gradus, but sown two weeks earlier. Pods are 4 to 4½ inches long, and nearly ½ inch broad. Height 3 feet. Matures in 70 days.

Laxtonian. *Wrinkled.* Another good dwarf variety which matures its crop about a week later than the very early sorts. The vines grow about 1½ feet high and are very sturdy and vigorous. The pods are unusually large and are filled with large, luscious Peas. A heavy yielder. Matures in 80 days.

Gradus Peas

Little Gem (Premium Gem). *Wrinkled.* A dwarf variety that is enormously productive. The vines grow 18 inches high and the pods are borne on both sides of the plants. The Peas are of medium size and excellent quality.

Nott's Excelsior. *Wrinkled.* One of the most popular of the extra-early varieties, especially with market-gardeners. It is a close, compact grower, with 3-inch pods tightly filled to the very end with large Peas of exceptionally sweet flavor.

Thomas Laxton. *Wrinkled.* Four days later than Gradus and identical in growth, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and are square at the end. Thought by many to be even sweeter and finer in flavor than Gradus. Matures in 70 days.

Thomas Laxton Peas

LATE PEAS

Alderman. *Wrinkled.* This variety must be supported by brush or trellises, as it reaches a height of 5 to 6 feet. The plants bear a profusion of large pods which contain 7 good-sized, elongated, dark green Peas of excellent quality. Matures in 70 days.

Bliss' Everbearing. Yields an abundance of large pods filled with good-sized Peas. A fine variety.

Dwarf Telephone (Carter's Daisy). *Wrinkled.* Resembles Telephone in everything but height, which is 18 inches. A very good sort.

Potlatch. *Wrinkled.* The best extremely late dwarf Pea on the market. The vines are very vigorous and healthy, bearing an abundance of deep green pods, sometimes in pairs, and often containing on an average of seven fine large Peas of exquisite flavor. In ordinary seasons it bears continuously from July 1 to 15. Matures in 90 days.

Telephone. *Wrinkled.* An extremely valuable variety because of its long bearing season. The vines are very vigorous in growth, reaching a height of 3½ feet, and bearing an average of 18 to 20 pods to a stalk. The pods are of large size and contain 6 to 7 Peas closely packed, of pale green color and delicious flavor. Fine for the general crop. Matures in 65 days.

Champion of England. *Wrinkled.* This popular old variety is still largely planted because of its rich flavor. It reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet. The pods are well filled and are borne in profusion.

Marrowfat, Black. A very old sort that is a strong grower and very heavy yielder. Vines reach a height of 4 to 5 feet.

Marrowfat, White. A white-seeded variety of the preceding.

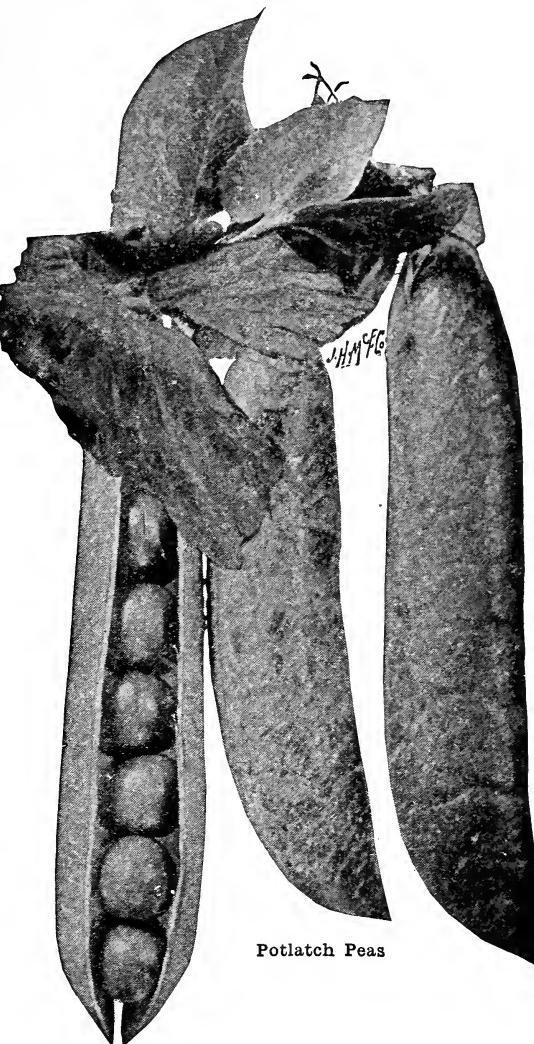
SUGAR PEAS

This class of Peas is cooked without removing the pods and make a most delicious vegetable dish. The pods are very tender and exceedingly sweet when young.

Dwarf White. Very similar in habit to the American Wonder, being unusually dwarf. Despite its small size it bears good-sized pods which are beautifully crimped and of exquisite melting flavor. One of the best sorts and a variety that has been largely planted.

Mammoth Luscious. The largest, sweetest, and most desirable of the Sugar Peas. They reach a height of 5 feet and are literally covered with large, broad pods which are so brittle that they snap without any string. When cooked the pods are very sweet and tender.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. A gray-seeded variety. The vines grow about 15 inches high, producing a heavy crop of small, flat pods about 3 inches in length. Just the variety to plant where a dwarf sort is desired.



Potlatch Peas

Mammoth Melting Sugar. The pods of this variety are so brittle that they snap without any string. The plants grow to a height of 5 feet and bear a profusion of large, broad pods. One of the best Sugar Peas.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Field Peas can be grown under almost any condition of soil or climate, and not only will they provide a profitable crop, but will enrich the soil at the same time. They are valuable as a food for cattle and also make ensilage of good quality. When sown alone, about 3 bushels of seed are required to the acre. Usually sown broadcast and harrowed in.

Most of the failures in growing Peas are due to poor seed. We can only afford to put out seeds which are fresh and clean. This is worth much to you, for poor seeds mean labor and money wasted.



Improved Hollow Crown Parsnips

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow about
150 feet of drill

The leaves of Parsley are used for garnishing and flavoring. After soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water, to hasten germination, sow in rich, mellow soil, in drills one foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin out the young plants to 4 inches apart. Give Hamburg Parsley the same culture as Carrots.

Champion Moss Curled. The dark green leaves are very finely curled, making it very attractive for garnishing or for border planting.

Hamburg or Rooted. The roots of this variety are used in flavoring soups and stews.

PARSNIPS

One ounce will sow about
200 feet of drill

Parsnips thrive in rich soil, deeply dug. Sow seed a half inch deep, in drills 18 inches apart, as soon as the ground can be worked. The roots are improved by frost, and as they are very hardy, may be allowed to remain in the ground all winter.

Improved Hollow Crown. The roots are of medium length, with a broad shoulder which gradually tapers downward. The skin is white, smooth, and attractive, and the flesh is sweet, fine-grained, and tender. Good for table use or stock-feeding.

PEPPERS

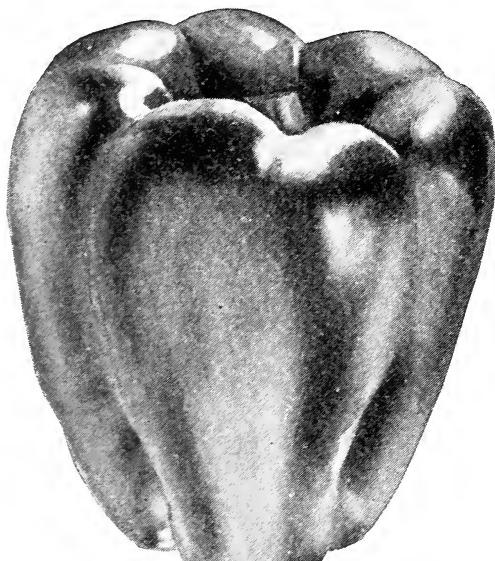
One ounce will produce
about 1,000 plants

Pepper seed may be sown in the hotbed in March or April, and later transplanted to 3-inch pots until the ground is warm

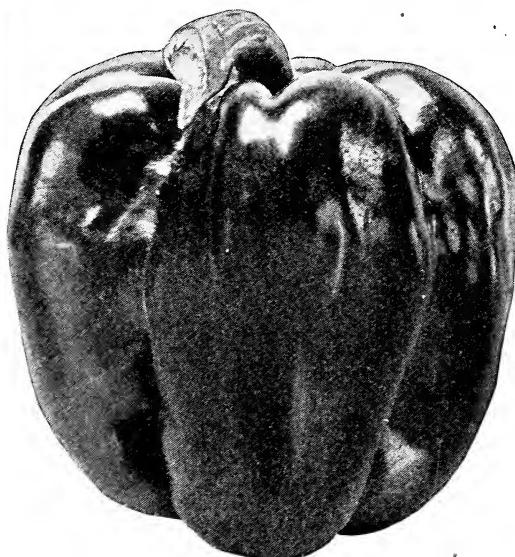
enough to permit of setting in the garden. Set plants 3 inches deeper than they were in the pots and 2 feet by 18 inches apart in the drill. Sow seed outdoors after all danger of frost is past, four to five seeds to the hill, and at distances above given. Thin to one plant when well up.

Bullnose (Large Bell). The fruits of this early, prolific variety sometimes reach a length of 3 to 4 inches. The flesh is thick, solid, and milder and sweeter than most other sorts. A fine variety for stuffing.

Chinese Giant. Well merits its name for it is the largest Pepper in cultivation, averaging 12 to



Ruby King Pepper



Chinese Giant Pepper

15 inches in circumference. The flesh is sweet, very tender and thick; fine for stuffing. Brilliant scarlet when ripe; profuse bearer.

Long Red Cayenne. The fruits are very hot, and are principally used for seasoning. They are bright red in color and measure about 4 inches in length. Very productive.

Ruby King. Resembles Bullnose. Fruits average 4 to 6 inches in length, ruby-red in color. The flesh is thick, white, and so mild in flavor that it can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes or cucumbers.

Sweet Mountain. Another variety that resembles Bullnose, but is larger, sweeter, and of milder flavor. The plants are very vigorous and productive.

PUMPKINS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills

Plant the seed in April or May, in hills 6 by 6 feet or more, in the garden, using nine or ten seeds to a hill and thinning to the best three when the plants are well up. Pumpkins may also be grown among the hills of corn, when the seeds should be planted 9 or more feet apart each way.

Connecticut Field. One of the best for field planting, being largely grown for stock-feeding.

Green-striped Cushaw. The rich yellow, close-grained, sweet, tender flesh of this variety has made it a great favorite. The skin is striped with mottled green bands of creamy white.

Large Cheese (Kentucky Field). This variety is particularly prized for the home-garden because of its thick, fine-flavored flesh and good keeping qualities. It is a large, round, flattened sort with creamy buff skin and averages about 2 feet in diameter.

King of the Mammoths. The popular exhibition Pumpkin that usually is the prize-winner at the fairs. It is not unusual for a specimen to weigh 250 pounds. The skin is salmon-orange, with very thick, bright yellow flesh which is fine-grained, tender, and of fine quality. To secure the largest fruits, only one vine should be grown to a hill, allowing but one fruit to mature on a vine.

Small Sugar (Pie). One of the best pie Pumpkins. The fruits are but 10 inches in diameter, but what they lack in size they more than make up in quality. They are flattened and slightly ribbed, with very sweet, deep orange-yellow flesh. An excellent keeper.



Small Sugar Pumpkin

RADISH

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of row

Radishes like a soil that is open, warm, and quick. Sow seed of the early round or olive-shaped varieties as early in spring as the ground can be worked, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Seed should be sown thinly, and if plants come up closer than 1 inch, they must be thinned out. Sow at intervals for succession until about the middle of May when the long sorts should be sown; about July 1 the winter varieties.

ROUND VARIETIES

Crimson Giant. This variety grows twice the size of the other round sorts and still remains solid. It often reaches a diameter of 6 to 7 inches without losing its juiciness or becoming pithy. The roots are round to oval in shape and crimson in color, with mild, tender flesh. It may be used for forcing or early spring planting.

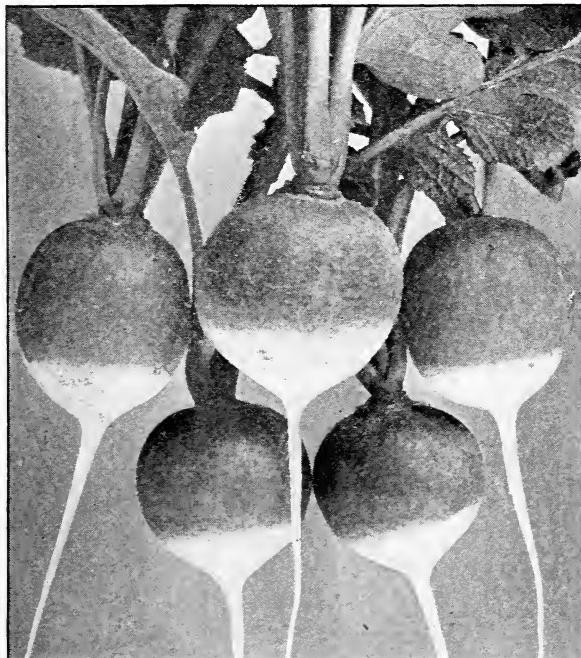
Early Scarlet Turnip. Largely used for open-ground planting. It is a quick grower of round form, and has mild, crisp flesh. A very early sort.

French Breakfast. A desirable variety for forcing and early planting outdoors. It is of oblong shape, bright pink above and white below, with mild, tender flesh.

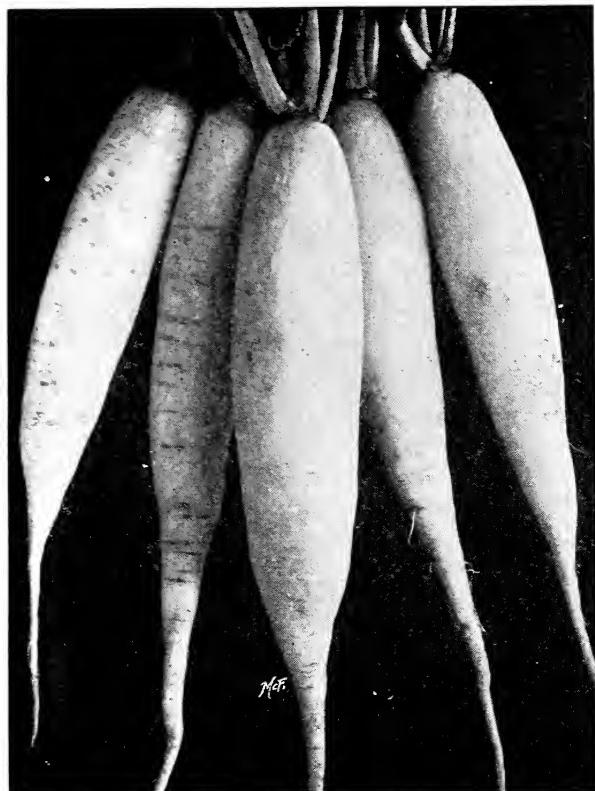
Vick's Scarlet Globe. Good variety for forcing or sowing outdoors. The Radishes are of an attractive scarlet color, with sweet flesh that does not soon become pithy. A very early sort.

Scarlet Turnip White-tipped. Very popular market sort because of its attractive appearance. The Radishes are very deep scarlet in color, with white tip. Flesh white and of fine quality. A great favorite for early planting outdoors.

Fresh, crisp Radishes are so easy to grow and so hard to buy.



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped Radishes



Icicle Radishes

LONG RADISHES

Chartier. Twice the size of Long Scarlet, but resembles it somewhat. The roots are long, of attractive crimson color, tipped with white. The flesh is white, crisp, and well-flavored.

Icicle. Grows more popular every year. It can be used as a summer Radish or forced in frames. The roots are 4 to 5 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. They mature earlier than any of the other white Radishes, and are very attractive, being pure white, almost transparent, and very tender.

Long Scarlet Short-Top. Matures 25 days after planting. Long, slender, red Radishes with crisp flesh. Good forcer.

Long White Vienna (Lady Finger). A good sort to follow the Icicle, for if planted at the same time as that variety, will mature when the Icicle crop is exhausted. Very crisp and tender.

White Strasburg. The smooth, pure white roots measure 4 to 5 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. The flesh is white, mild, and sweet.

WINTER VARIETIES

California Mammoth White. Fine winter variety. It grows to a large size, with firm white flesh of good flavor. An excellent keeper.

China Rose. Sown in the fall, the seed will produce 5-inch roots of deep rose-color which will keep well into the winter. The pure white flesh is very firm, compact, and pleasantly pungent.

Long Black Spanish. A good winter variety. Plant in the fall. The skin is almost black, but the flesh is pure white and very sweet.

SAGE

A perennial herb much used in cooking. It prefers an open, sunny situation and well-drained mellow loam. Sow seed in the seed-bed outdoors as soon as the ground becomes dry enough, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When plants are 2 to 3 inches tall, transplant in rows 10 inches apart, 15 inches apart in the row.

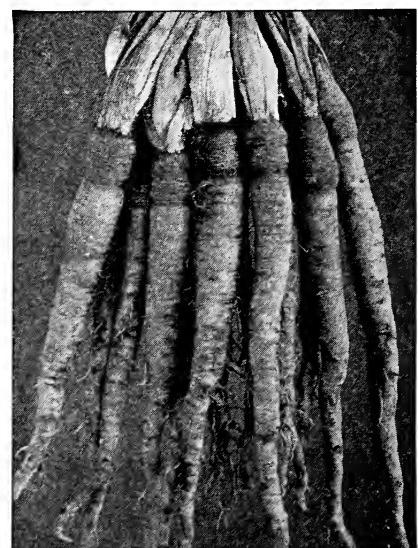
Broad-leaved. This is the variety that is most largely grown. It produces an abundance of its broad green leaves, which are used for seasoning and medicinal purposes when dried. Every garden should have its herb bed.

SALSIFY VEGETABLE OYSTER

One ounce will sow about 50 feet of drill

Salsify succeeds best in a light, well-enriched, mellow soil. Sow seed in early spring, 1 inch deep, in rows 12 inches apart, thinning out the young plants to 6 inches apart. The roots will mature by October, when they should be stored for winter use like carrots. Roots may also be left in the ground until spring. Makes a very delicious vegetable dish when stewed and served with cream dressing.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A tender delicious variety that is far superior to other sorts. The roots are larger, thicker, and grayer, and the leaves are larger and greener. Very mild and delicately flavored. This is the variety that is so largely planted by market-gardeners, and as this delicious vegetable becomes better known, it will find a place in every home-garden.



Salsify

SPINACH

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of row

Spinach demands rich, light soil. Sow seed in early spring, 1 inch deep, in rows 12 inches apart, and make additional sowings every two weeks for a succession. For fall use sow in August, and for a winter crop, in September.

Bloomsdale (Savoy-leaved). This variety has wrinkled leaves, like the Savoy cabbage. It is the hardiest variety and produces a profusion of thick, fleshy leaves which are curled and crimped.

Thick-Leaf. One of the best market sorts. It is very slow in running to seed and produces an abundance of heavy, crimped, dark green leaves.

Victoria. Fine for spring sowing and very slow to run to seed. The dark green leaves are fleshy and crimped.

New Zealand. Unlike other varieties, this Spinach is tender and dies down with the first frost. If started early in the spring, the plants will make a strong growth during the summer. The stems and leaves are soft and thick, and if the leaves are picked from the stems, the plants will supply an abundance of delicious greens all summer.



Bloomsdale Spinach

SQUASH

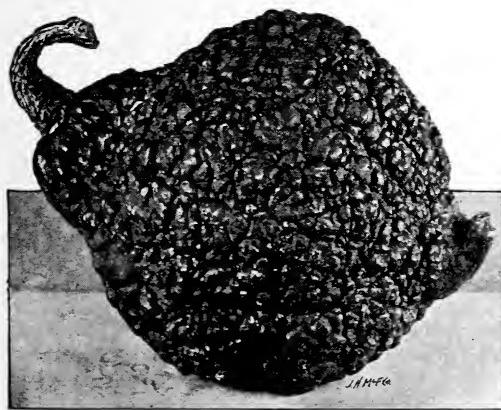
One ounce of early Squash seed will plant about 25 hills; 1 ounce of Marrow Squash, about 50 hills

The Squash delights in good, rich soil. Plant seeds of Bush Squashes in hills 3 to 4 feet apart, eight to nine seeds to a hill, and thin out to four plants when danger of bugs is past. Sow vining sorts 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early White Bush Scallop (Pattypan). A good shipping sort which matures early. The flat scalloped fruits are creamy white in color, uniformly large, and of good quality.

Summer Crookneck. An early variety with extra-large fruits, often measuring 18 inches to 2 feet long. The flesh is of good quality and rich yellow color.



Hubbard Squash

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

Boston Marrow. A fine variety for fall and winter use, as it is a very good keeper. The fruits are oval in form, with bright orange-yellow skin and yellow flesh. Excellent for pies.

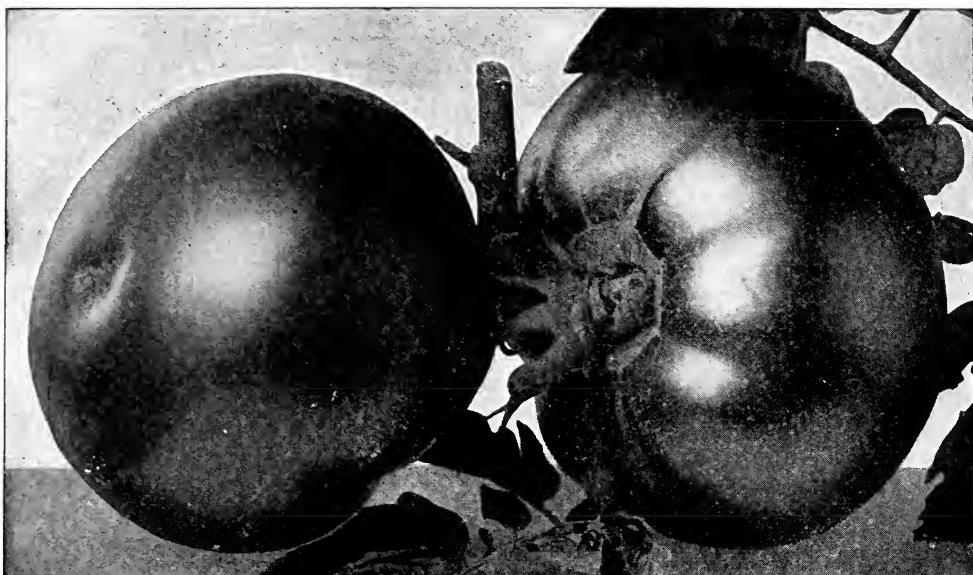
Chicago (Warted Hubbard). The largest and best of the rough-skinned Hubbards. It is a strong, vigorous grower, with large, heavily warted fruits of fine form and rich dark green color. The flesh is very rich and dry. Fine for the home market.

Delicious. Reaches a weight of 5 to 10 pounds and is at its best in mid-autumn and early winter. It is without a rival in its fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness, and extreme richness of flavor. The fruits vary in form and color, but the dark orange flesh is always delicious in flavor.

Golden Hubbard. Fine for the home-garden, being one-third to one-half smaller than the True Hubbard. The flesh is deep golden yellow, of fine flavor, and cooks dry.

Mammoth Chili. The largest of the Squash family. The rich golden yellow fruits are round, flattened at both blossom and stem ends, with thick, fine-grained, sweet flesh of rich yellow color.

True Hubbard. A fine keeper and popular as a home- and market-garden variety. The fruits are large, olive-shaped, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An old standard sort that is very largely planted.



Stone Tomatoes

TOMATO

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants

For a small garden, sow a few seeds in a shallow box or flower-pot the beginning of March, and place in a sunny window. About May 15, set plants in the garden, 3 feet apart each way, watering freely at time of transplanting. If a large area is to be planted, sow seed in the hotbed in rows 5 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When 2 inches high, transplant, 4 inches apart, to another hotbed, or in 4-inch pots, one plant to a pot, again transplanting to the open middle of March.

Chalk's Early Jewel. Matures a week later than Earliana. The fruits are very uniform in size, of brightest red, and very solid. It produces its large fruits continuously through the season, and for quality and quantity easily takes first place among the extra-early varieties.

Bonny Best. A vigorous-growing sort of spreading, upright habit, and having large, smooth, deep green foliage. The fruits are of good size, weighing 5 to 6 ounces each, and are borne in clusters of three to five. In shape they are rather flattened, but smooth and do not crack. The skin is a solid red right up to the stem, and the flesh is dark red, of fine texture and flavor, and slightly subacid.

Matchless. One of the heaviest yielders and a fine main- or general-crop sort. The beautiful, cardinal-red fruits are very large, solid, and meaty, with few seeds. It is particularly recommended for short market shipments, as it is not quite so solid as the Stone. It also has the added merit of retaining the size of its fruits late in the season.

John Baer. The introducer claims that this is one of the very earliest Tomatoes originated up to date. In addition to its earliness, it has the added merit of being an enormous yielder producing 50 to 100 fruits to a plant. Strong plants, grown in paper pots and transplanted without disturbing the roots, will produce ripe Tomatoes in 30 days. The fruits are perfect in shape, solid, high-crowned, and of a beautiful brilliant red.

Dwarf Champion. A compact, upright grower that bears a profusion of medium-sized, purplish pink, smooth, symmetrical fruits.

Dwarf Stone. Fine for the home-garden because of its dwarf, compact habit. The fruits are freely borne in clusters of three to five, and average 4 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. They are bright red in color, smooth, and solid.

Earliana. A very early and productive sort, with deep red fruits crowded in clusters all over the plant. The fruits are very uniform in size, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The flesh is solid, with few seeds.

Ponderosa (Beefsteak). The largest Tomato yet introduced, frequently weighing a pound or more. The fruit is deep purple in color, slightly reddish, with very solid, luscious flesh and small seed-cells. Fine for the family garden and for the market. A fine slicing Tomato, being very fleshy.

Stone. One of the best main-crop, red Tomatoes. The fruit is large, smooth, bright scarlet, of fine quality, having little core. A heavy yielder of uniformly large fruits, and has proved to be a tremendous money-maker everywhere. Fine for canning or the home-garden, and long considered the standard main-crop Tomato for all purposes.

TOBACCO

For early crop, sow seed in hotbed or broadcast in rich, dry soil as soon as it is warm, pressing it down firmly and covering lightly. Water frequently. Set plants out about June 1, 3 feet apart each way.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. An old, well-known variety that is largely planted and used for cigar wrappers.

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow about 150 feet of drill

For an early crop of Turnips, sow as soon as the ground is warm in the spring. Sow Rutabagas from July to August 1. For winter use, sow from the middle of July to end of August. Both Turnips and Rutabagas are usually sown broadcast, but larger crops will result if cultivated in drills 18 inches apart, thinning to 6 inches apart in the drill.

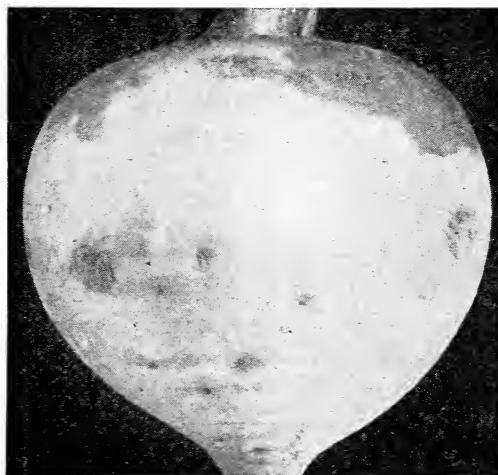
WHITE VARIETIES

Cowhorn (Long White). Mainly used as a stock-food, but of excellent quality for table use. It is a rapid grower, and is fine for turning under with crimson clover as a green manure crop. The roots are large, long, of carrot shape, and grow partly above ground.

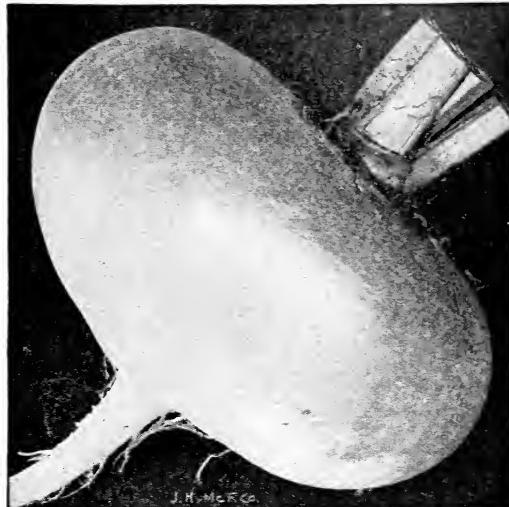
Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. A standard early variety. The roots are white, with the upper portion deep, purplish red. They are quite flat, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and have fine-grained, sweet, tender flesh.

Purple-Top White Globe. An excellent keeper and fine to grow for stock-feeding as well as for table use. The Turnips measure 6 inches and more in diameter, and are of perfect globe form. They are clear, creamy white below and rich purplish red above. The white flesh is firm, crisp, and of mild flavor.

White Egg. An egg-shaped variety that grows to good size and matures very quickly. The skin is thin and white and the flesh solid and fine-grained. Fine for either spring or fall planting and a very good keeper.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnips



Purple-Top Strap-Leaf Turnip

WHITE VARIETIES, continued

White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaf. Good for spring planting. The skin is creamy white and the flesh mild, sweet-flavored, and of superior quality, being firm and crisp.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Aberdeen Yellow. Large, smooth roots of perfect globe shape with rich yellow skin and flesh of excellent quality.

Robertson's Golden Ball. The round, deep low roots are medium in size, very firm, and of excellent flavor. A good keeper and fine for the table or for stock-feeding.

RUTABAGA, or SWEDE TURNIPS

American Purple-Top. Has the good quality of growing to a very large size and yet remaining solid and fine-grained. The yellow roots are purple at the top and oblong in shape, with short taproot, and the flesh is deep yellow, mild, and sweet. Keeps well until spring.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs

Sow during May or June, in drills 1 foot apart, covering very lightly and when well up thin out or transplant to 6 inches apart in the row. Cut these plants before in full bloom, tie in bunches, and hang in the shade to dry, after which place in boxes or bottles for winter use.

All Herb seed, 5 cts. a packet

Caraway. For flavoring liquors or bread.
Chervil. Used in soups and salads.
Chives. Used in seasoning.
Dill. Used in flavoring vinegar.
Lavender. For oil and distilled water and making sachets.
Marjoram. Used in seasoning.

Rosemary. Used for seasoning.
Sage. Used in seasoning and as a medicine.
Savory. Used in seasoning.
Sorrel. Can be used like spinach.
Sweet Basil. Used in seasoning.
Sweet Fennel. Used in flavoring.
Thyme. Used in seasoning.



Branching Asters

Flower Seeds

No home is complete without its flower-garden, even if it is of small size. If there is but room for a vegetable-garden, plant flowers along its edges. They will add to the appearance of the garden and cheer the gardener in his work by their bright colors. A careful selection of flower seed will insure a succession of bright-colored blooms from early spring until late fall. The following are the best of the flowers for all-season bloom.

ASTERS

One of the most popular garden flowers because of its beautiful blooms and its ability to thrive in any soil. It is a profuse bloomer and its blooms are as lasting as those of the chrysanthemum and equally lovely in color. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in open ground for plants which will bloom in September and October. Transplant, when plants have three or four leaves, 12 to 18 inches apart each way. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April, in the coldframe or in pots or boxes indoors. Our seed is composed of the best selected strains and will produce blooms of all shades—crimson, dark blue, light blue, pink, and white.



Sweet Alyssum

ALYSSUM

The extreme hardiness and free-flowering qualities of this annual have combined to make it most popular. It is excellent for borders, baskets, pots, rock-work, and cutting. Sow in masses in the garden early in the spring, or even the previous autumn. If cut back after the first flowers fade, others will come. It produces an enormous quantity of either yellow or white flower-heads in a season.

CANDYTUFT

One of the best hardy annuals for bedding, edging, massing, rockeries, or cutting. They are profuse bloomers with white, pink, carmine, and purple flowers. If sown outdoors at intervals, from April to July, a succession of bloom may be had until fall. They demand rich soil and plenty of water.

COLUMBINE

Everyone knows the dainty, graceful, red-and-yellow wild Columbine, but many are not familiar with the lovely improved varieties, with much larger flowers and in almost every shade of color. They are easily grown from seed and bloom profusely over a long season. Some of the flowers are a solid shade of golden yellow, creamy white, purple, dark and light blue, while others are blue and white, orange-red and yellow, pink and white, pale blue and white, and many other color combinations. Sow seed in open ground where the plants are to grow, and when the seedlings are well up thin to about a foot apart. Sow in fall for flowering the following season.

COSMOS

One of the best of the fall-blooming annuals. It is a strong, tall grower, reaching a height of 4 to 6 feet. The dainty crimson, pink, or white flowers are borne in great profusion, and are most effective with their setting of feathery green foliage. Fine for broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens and fences. For early flowers, start indoors and transplant to dry, sandy or poor soil in a sunny location.

FORGET-ME-NOTS

There is no daintier plant than the Forget-me-not, and it gives an abundance of bloom in early spring and fall. It thrives in a cool, moist situation and establishes itself by self-seeding, never reaching a greater height than 8 inches. It is excellent for borders and edgings. The blooms are white, pale blue, indigo-blue, or rose in color.

NASTURTIUM

The Nasturtium thrives in the poorest of soils and produces a profusion of blooms until frost. If planted in rich soil, an abundance of leaves is produced, but very few flowers, and the plants are liable to rot off in wet weather, especially if grown too close. No other hardy annual produces such an abundance of rich and brilliantly colored flowers, for so long a season, and with so little care. The colors range from creamy white to bronzy brown, with all the intermediate shades of yellow and orange, some marked with deep maroon and others solid maroon in color.

Dwarf. Two months from sowing, these neat, compact plants are covered with gorgeously colored flowers, and they continue to bloom the entire season. The foliage is very attractive and the plants rarely reach a height of more than 1 foot.

Tall. These reach a height of 8 to 12 feet and are fine for trailing over stone walls, trellises, fences, and the like; they can also be grown as pot plants for winter blooming, as screens, or as trailers for hanging-baskets and vases. The gorgeous coloring of their blooms and their long season of flowering place them among the most important plants for the garden and home-grounds.



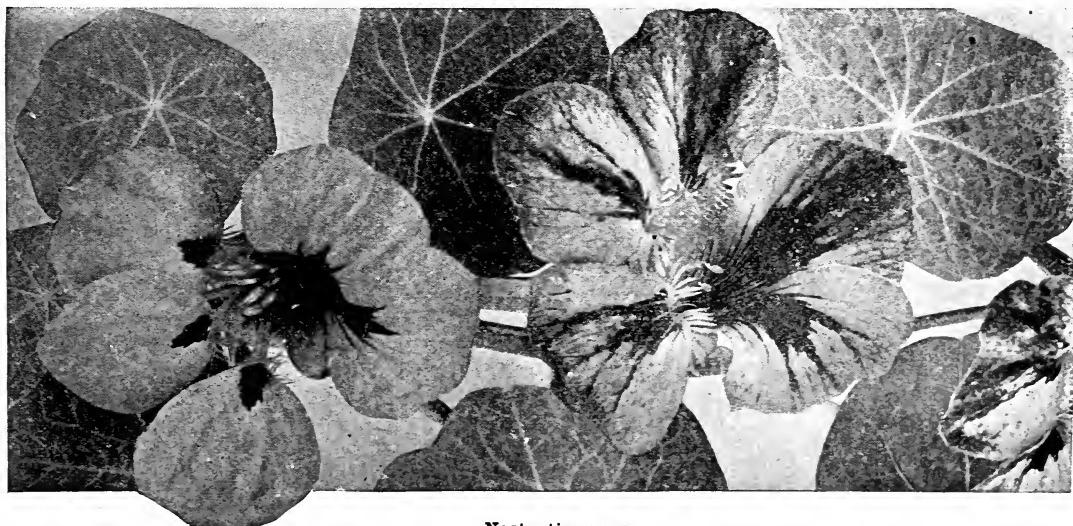
Cosmos

LARKSPUR

This is another good blue annual for the flower-garden, but there are also lovely pink shades and pure white. The flowers are borne in long narrow spikes and sometimes a second crop of bloom is produced in a season. They are very easily grown and are lovely to combine with lilies or other flowers in beds, borders, and masses. Sow seed outdoors in early spring and thin seedlings to stand 6 to 18 inches apart.

LOBELIA

The blooms of these small, compact plants supply the touch of blue so much needed in the garden. They bloom quickly from seed and continue in bloom all season. For beds, edgings, baskets, and pots, there is nothing prettier. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately; or transplant several inches apart. The blooms are small and of a deep, rich blue.



Nasturtiums



Pansies

PANSIES

These old favorites have won a place for themselves in every heart, and no flower-garden is complete without them. They are one of the best annuals for the small city garden as well, for they bloom incessantly the whole season long. Our mixture contains seed which will produce large blooms of all colors, with a variety of markings and many odd shades, that have been originated recently, and add much to the general color effect. If plants are wanted for bedding early outdoors, sow seed in the coldframe from August to October. Seed sown in a cool, moist place in June and July will give good fall-blooming plants.

PHLOX

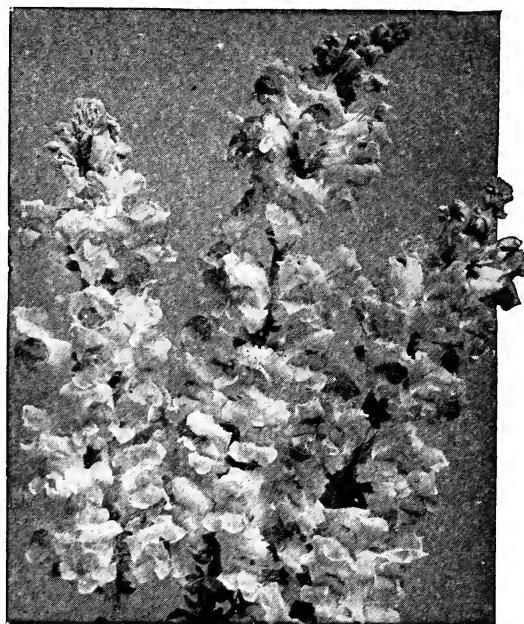
One of the easiest grown annuals, and also one of the most satisfactory for planting in masses of contrasting colors, when they present a dazzling effect. Few desirable colors are missing in their range, and their bloom-heads are borne over a long season. Make the first sowing as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and transplant where they are to bloom. If first flowers and seed-pods are cut, the plants will become more bushy and will bloom for a longer time. Plants average about 1 foot in height.

PORTULACA

An excellent, low-growing annual that thrives under all conditions, but a sunny location and light, sandy soil suit it best. It flourishes in the hottest, driest seasons, and in the forenoon is covered so profusely with its brilliantly colored blooms as to completely hide the foliage. The double varieties are so full and perfect that they resemble tiny roses. The colorings are very brilliant—deep golden yellow, rich rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, and white. Sow seed late as it does not germinate until hot weather.

PETUNIAS

As a continuous bloomer there is nothing to excel our Petunias. Their colorings are rich, and in size they vary from an inch to five or more in diameter, and from single to very double. They will thrive in any soil if they receive plenty of sunlight. Sow seed in the house or hotbed in February or March, or in the garden as soon as the ground is warm.



Snapdragons

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

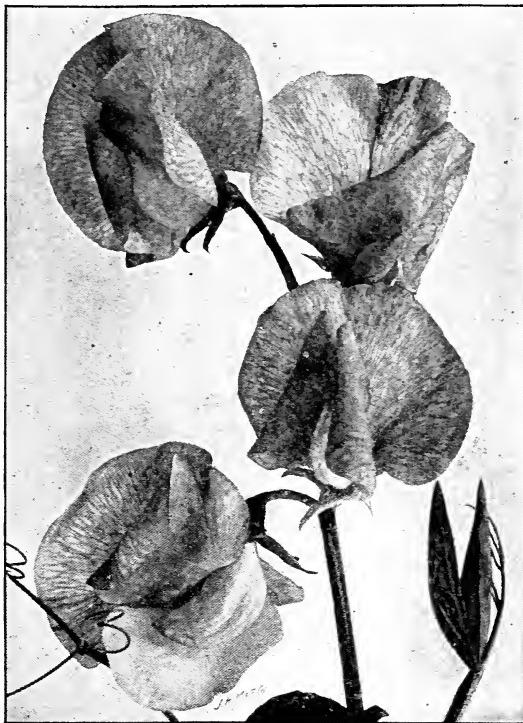
A very attractive climber with bright scarlet flowers. It is a rapid grower, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet in a season, and is densely covered with foliage, making it an excellent variety to plant where shade is desired. The bright red flowers, which are borne from July to September, are followed by edible beans of excellent quality, both when shelled and when dried.

SNAPDRAGON

The bright-colored curious flowers of this fine perennial are always interesting, and are produced the first year from seed. They are borne in long spikes all summer until frost, and are splendid for cutting and very lasting. They have a wide range of color, such as dark scarlet, pale pink, orange, yellow, white, scarlet, coral, and a host of other shades, some nearly black. For early flowers, sow indoors in February or March, and transplant outdoors when large enough. Plants average 2 feet in height.

SWEET PEAS

These lovely flowers are steadily growing in popularity, and each year sees great improvement in color, shape, and number of blooms to a stem. They require a deep, rich, moist soil, and if this is not obtainable, a trench one foot deep and one foot wide should be dug, removing all poor soil and replacing with rich soil from another location. It is claimed that the trench method produces the best results, even if the soil is rich. Sow the seed plentifully, about 2 inches deep, and, as the vines grow, fill up the trench with soil and thin to about 2 to



Sweet Peas

3 inches apart. Sow in spring, as early as ground can be prepared—St. Patrick's Day is a popular date.

Fancy Mixed. A mixture of named varieties in all colors, from dark maroon through all shades of red to pink and white, and from dark blue and purple to lighter blues and lavender, also yellow and buff.

Spencer. These are sometimes called the "Orchid-flowering Sweet Peas." They have very large flowers with waved or fluted petals. A great improvement on the old variety of Sweet Peas, with all their beautiful coloring.

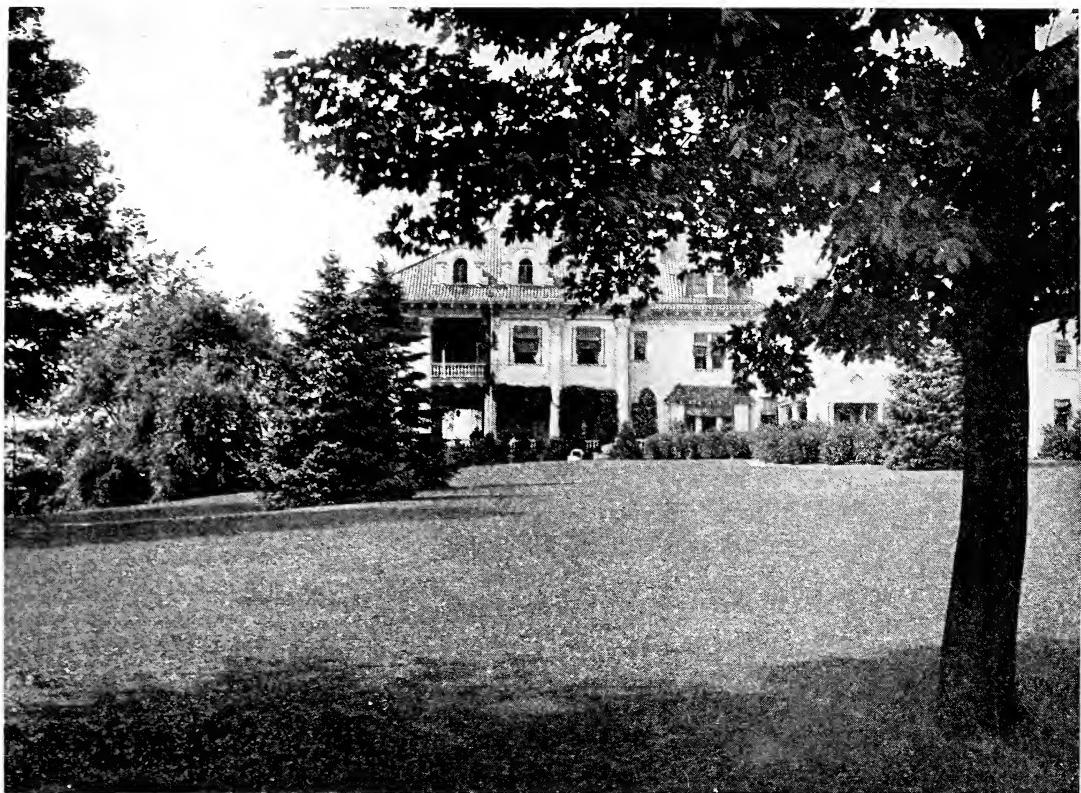
VERBENA

These well-known annuals have long been popular because of their hardiness, profuse growth, and free-blooming qualities. A single plant, in rich soil, will often carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter. They are particularly fine for window-boxes, borders, beds, mounds, and the like. Plants grown from seed are less expensive, produce more flowers, and are more vigorous than those grown from cuttings. For early spring bloom, sow in February under glass; for later flowers sow in March and April. Transplant to other boxes when about an inch high, setting out in May, 10 to 15 inches apart each way. The blooms are produced in profusion from early summer until frost, and vary in color from pure white to bright blue, scarlet, and yellow.

If the proper varieties of flower seeds are planted, you can have blooms all summer until late autumn.



Verbenas



Our Extra-Fine Lawn Grass Mixture

"GOOD IN SHADE OR SUNSHINE"

A well-kept lawn adds to the beauty and value of any residence, and a good stand of lawn grass can only be secured by using the right kind of seed, mixed in the proper proportions. Our Grass Seed Mixture is made up of fresh, unadulterated seeds, natural and foreign, and fancy White Dutch Clover, in such proportions as to insure a beautiful and permanent lawn. It is carefully analyzed to determine its purity and thoroughly tested as to germination. We know it will grow and give the greatest satisfaction.

MAKING THE LAWN

While it is absolutely essential that good seed be used in the making of a lawn, there are other elements that enter in, such as the proper preparation of the soil and the absence of manure that contains weed seeds. The soil should be well dug and evenly raked, after which the grass seed should be sown by hand, half the quantity in one direction and half at right angles to it. The grass seed is more evenly distributed by sowing it in this manner. After seeding, rake thoroughly with a steel rake and roll the surface until packed down hard and smooth. Grass seed may be sown in early spring, after hard freezing is over, until as late as the middle of June, but not during hot, dry weather. It may again be sown from September 1 to the middle of October, or even later if the weather is warm and not too dry. For a thick, velvety sod, it is necessary to sow the seed thickly,—one quart to every 100 square feet is not too much.

PLANTING CALENDAR

FEBRUARY (In hotbed) Artichoke Early Cabbage Early Cauliflower Celery Eggplant Leek Onion Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	Peas Potato Radish Rhubarb Roots Spinach Swiss Chard Salsify Turnips Set out plants of Early Cabbage Early Lettuce Early Cauliflower Early Beets Onion	Set out plants of Early Cabbage Lettuce Early Cauliflower Eggplant Peppers Kohlrabi Onion Beets Tomato	Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Okra Early Peas for late crop Pumpkin Radish Squash Turnip Rutabaga
MARCH (In hotbed) All seeds mentioned in February table and	MAY (Plant outdoors)	JUNE (Plant outdoors)	AUGUST (Plant outdoors)
Kohlrabi Lettuce Early Beets	Artichoke Asparagus Bush Beans Lima Beans Beets Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cucumber Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Peas Radish Salsify Spinach Swiss Chard Herbs Set out plants of Celery Eggplant Peppers Tomato	Bush Beans Lima Beans Beets Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Late Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Okra Peas Pumpkin Radish Salsify Swiss Chard Squash Herbs	Set out plants of Celery Late Cabbage Late Cauliflower Kale Endive Brussels Sprouts Rutabaga
APRIL (In hotbed) All seeds mentioned in February and March tables, also the following: Asparagus Cucumber Melon (Plant outdoors)	Asparagus Roots Beets Early Cabbage Carrot Early Cauliflower Celery Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Mustard Onion Seed Onion Sets Parsley Parsnips	Set out plants of Celery Eggplant Peppers Tomato	SEPTEMBER (Plant outdoors)
	Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Late Cauliflower Endive Rutabaga Kale	Beans Beets Carrot	Bush Beans Corn Salad Cress Endive Lettuce Early Dwarf Peas, for late crop Radish Spinach Set out plants of Kale Endive Rutabaga
		JULY (Plant outdoors)	Corn Salad Lettuce, Simpson Radish Spinach

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

We have a full line of Garden Tools, Sheep Manure, Field Seeds, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies, Onion Sets, Bulbs, etc. Write us regarding any of these. We will be glad to supply prices.

There are many varieties of seeds which we carry in stock, but do not list in our catalogue as the demand does not warrant it. If you will include the names of these seeds when making up your order, we will supply them if possible.



REFERENCE TABLES

Number of plants to the acre at given distances

Dis. apart	No. plants						
12 x 1 in.	522,720	30 x 16 in.	13,068	48 x 36 in.	3,630	8 x 1 ft.	5,445
12 x 3 in.	174,240	30 x 20 in.	10,454	48 x 48 in.	2,723	8 x 3 ft.	1,815
12 x 12 in.	43,500	30 x 24 in.	8,712	60 x 36 in.	2,901	8 x 8 ft.	680
16 x 1 in.	392,040	30 x 30 in.	6,970	60 x 48 in.	2,178	10 x 1 ft.	4,356
18 x 1 in.	348,480	36 x 3 in.	58,080	60 x 60 in.	1,743	10 x 6 ft.	726
18 x 3 in.	116,160	36 x 12 in.	14,520	8 x 1 ft.	5,445	12 x 10 ft.	435
18 x 12 in.	29,040	36 x 18 in.	9,680	8 x 3 ft.	1,815	12 x 5 ft.	736
18 x 18 in.	19,360	36 x 24 in.	7,260	10 x 1 ft.	4,356	12 x 2 ft.	302
20 x 1 in.	313,635	36 x 36 in.	4,840	10 x 3 ft.	1,743	16 x 1 ft.	2,722
20 x 20 in.	15,681	42 x 12 in.	12,446	10 x 6 ft.	5,445	16 x 16 ft.	170
24 x 1 in.	261,360	42 x 24 in.	6,223	10 x 10 ft.	435		
24 x 18 in.	15,520	42 x 36 in.	4,148				
24 x 24 in.	10,800	48 x 12 in.	10,800				
30 x 1 in.	209,088	48 x 18 in.	7,790				
30 x 6 in.	34,828	48 x 24 in.	5,445				
30 x 12 in.	17,424	48 x 30 in.	4,356				

Quantity of seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	.6 oz.	Grass, Timothy	10 to 15 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	.4 lbs.	Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye and Wood Meadow	.25 to .35 lbs.
Asparagus roots	1000 to 7250	Hemp	.25 lbs.
Barley	.120 lbs.	Horse Radish roots	10000 to 15000
Beans, dwarf, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill	.60 lbs.	Hungarian	.25 lbs.
Beans, pole, 1 lb. to 100 hills	.30 lbs.	Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants, or 200 feet of drill	
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	.7 lbs.	Kohlrabi, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.4 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	.5 lbs.	Leek, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.4 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	.2 oz.	Lettuce, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.3 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	.2 oz.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Buckwheat	.15 to .25 lbs.	Melon, Water, 4 ozs. to 100 hills	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants		Millet	.12 to 25 lbs.
Carrot, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Nasturtium, 2 ozs. to 100 feet of drill	.15 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants		Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	.8 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants		Onion seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.4 to 5 lbs.
Chicory	.4 lbs.	Onion sets for sets	.40 to 80 lbs.
Clover, Alsike	.6 lbs.	Onion sets, 1 lb. to 100 feet of drill	.250 lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne	.15 to .25 lbs.	Parsnip, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.3 lbs.
Clover, Mammoth	.8 to 12 lbs.	Parsnip, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.3 lbs.
Clover, Medium	.8 to 12 lbs.	Peas, garden, 1 lb. to 100 feet of drill	.55 to 120 lbs.
Clover, White Dutch	.6 lbs.	Peas, field	.120 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants		Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	
Corn, rice (shelled)	.4 lbs.	Pumpkin, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to 100 hills	.3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, sweet, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 100 hills	.124 lbs.	Radish, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.10 to 12 lbs.
Cowpea, in drills	.60 lbs.	Rutabaga	.2 to 4 lbs.
Cress, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.12 lbs.	Rye	.60 to 90 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	.1 to 3 lbs.	Sage in drills	.4 to 5 lbs.
Dill, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.5 lbs.	Salsify, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.8 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	.4 oz.	Spinach, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.8 lbs.
Endive, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill	.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Summer Savory	.34 lb.
Flax, broadcast	.30 lbs.	Sunflower	.8 lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill		Squash, summer, 4 ozs. to 100 hills	.4 lbs.
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills		Squash, winter, 8 ozs. to 100 hills	.2 lbs.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	.15 to 20 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 2,000 to 3,000 plants	
Grass, Millet	.25 lbs.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	.1 to 3 lbs.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	.60 to 100 lbs.	Vetch, Spring	.90 to 120 lbs.
Grass, Red Top Fancy	.8 to 10 lbs.	Vetch, Hairy or Sand	.30 to 60 lbs.
Grass, Rhode Island Bent	.25 to 40 lbs.		

Standard weights of various articles

	Per bus.		Per bus.
Barley	.48 lbs.	Hemp	.44 lbs.
Beans	.60 lbs.	Hungarian	.48 lbs.
Buckwheat	.48 lbs.	Millet, Common	.50 lbs.
Canary Seed	.60 lbs.	Millet, Golden	.50 lbs.
Castor Bean	.46 lbs.	Peas, smooth	.60 lbs.
Clover	.60 lbs.	Peas, wrinkled	.56 lbs.
Corn, Field, shelled	.56 lbs.	Rape	.50 lbs.
Corn, Field, on ear	.35 lbs.	Rye	.56 lbs.
Corn, Sweet	.45 lbs.	Sorghum	.50 lbs.
Flax	.56 lbs.	Vetch or Tare	.60 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	.45 lbs.	All of the above are sold by weight.	

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS

ENGLISH	FRENCH	ITALIAN	POLISH	SPANISH	DANISH-NORWEGIAN	GERMAN
Anise.....	Anis.....	Aniso, Anacio.....	Anyz.....	Anis, Matalahuga....	Anis.....	Anis, Grüner Anis
Artichoke.....	Artichaut.....	Articoccia.....	Karczochy.....	Alcachofa.....	Artiskok.....	Artischoke
Asparagus.....	Asperge.....	Sparagio.....	Szparagi.....	Esparrago.....	Asparges.....	Spargel
Balm.....	Melisse citronelle.	Melissa.....	Balsam.....	Toranjil, Citronella..	Balsamurt.....	Citronen-Melisse
Basil.....	Basilic grand.....	Basilico.....	Bazylia.....	Albaca.....	Basilikum.....	Basilikum
Beans.....	Harcots.....	Fagioli.....	Fasola.....	Habichuela.....	Boenner.....	Bohnen
Beet.....	Betterave.....	Barbabietola.....	Buraki.....	Remolacha.....	Roedbede.....	Rübe
Borage.....	Bourrache.....	Boragine.....	Boraz.....	Borraja.....	Borago.....	Boretsch
Broccoli.....	Chou Brocoli.....	Brocoli.....	Brokuly.....	Broculi.....	Broccoli-Kaal ..	Spargelkohl
Brussels Sprouts	Chou de Bruxelles.	Cavolo di Bruxelles.	Latorvil.....	Bretones de Bruselas.	Rosenkaal.....	Rosenkohl
Cabbage.....	Chou pomme.....	Cavolo cappuccio..	Kapusta.....	Col repello.....	Hovedkaal.....	Kopfkohl, Kraut
Cabbage, Savoy.	Choude Milan.....	Cavolo di Milano..	Kapusta.....	Col de Milan.....	Savoikaal.....	Wirsing
Caraway.....	Cumin des prés...	Carvi.....	Kminek.....	Comino.....	Karve.....	Feld-Kümmel
Carrot.....	Carotte.....	Carota.....	Marchew.....	Zanahoria.....	Gulerod.....	Carotten, Möhren
Cauliflower.....	Chou-fleur.....	Cavoloflore.....	Kalafiori.....	Coliflor.....	Blomkaal.....	Blumenkohl
Celeri.....	Céleri.....	Sedano.....	Selery.....	Apio.....	Selleri.....	Sellerie
Celeriac.....	Céleri-rave.....	Sedano-rapa.....	Selery (Korzen) Apio-nabo.....	Apio-nabo.....	Knopselleri.....	Knoll-Sellerie
Chervil.....	Cerfeuil.....	Cerfolgio.....	Czechrzyca.....	Perifollo.....	Kjørvel.....	Kerbel
Chicory.....	Chicorée sauvage.	Cicoria selvatica..	Cykoria.....	Achicoria.....	Cichorie.....	Cichorien wurzel
Coriander.....	Coriandre.....	Coriandorlo.....	Koledra.....	Culantro.....	Koriander.....	Coriander
Corn Salad.....	Mâche.....	Valeriana.....	Ziarino Salaty.....	Canonigos.....	Vaarsalat.....	Feldsalat
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Kukurydza....	Maiz.....	Mais.....	Mais
Cress.....	Cresson aléninois...	Agretto.....	Rzerzucha.....	Mastuerzo.....	Karse.....	Garten-Kresse
Cress, Water..	Cresson defontaine	Nasturzio aquatico.	Rzerzucha wodna.....	Berro.....	Broendkarse...	Brunnenkresse
Cucumber.....	Concombre.....	Cetriolo.....	Ogorek.....	Cohombro.....	Agfür.....	Gurken
Dandelion.....	Pissenlit.....	Dente di leone....	Papawa.....	Diente de leon....	Loevetand.....	Löwenzahan
Dill.....	Aneth.....	Aneto.....	Koper.....	Eneldo.....	Dil.....	Dill
Eggplant.....	Aubergine.....	Petronciano.....	Gruszka milosna.....	Berengena.....	Aegplante.....	Eierpflanze
Endive, Curled.	Chicorée Endive..	Endivia.....	Endywia.....	Endivia.....	Endivie.....	Endivien
Endive,	Chicorée-Scarole					
Broad Leaf...	Ronde.....	Endivia Scariola...		Escarolo.....		Escarol
Fennel.....	Fenouil.....	Finoccchio.....	Koper.....	Hinojo.....	Fennikel.....	Fenchel
Garlic.....	Ail.....	Aglio.....	Czosnek.....	Ajo.....	Hvidloeg.....	Knoblauch
Horehound.....	Marrube blanc...	Marrubio.....	Marubium....	Marrubio.....		Andorn
Horse-radish....	Raifort sauvage..	Rafano.....	Chrzan.....	Taramago.....	Peberrod.....	Meer Rettig
Hysop.....	Hyssope.....	Issopo.....	Hyzop.....	Hisopo.....	Isop.....	Isop
Kale.....	Chou vert.....	Cavolo verde.....	Solanka.....	Breton, Berza....	Grønkaal.....	Blätterkohl
Kohlrabi.....	Chou-rave.....	Cavolo rapa.....	Kalarepa.....	Col rabano.....	Kaalrabi.....	Knollkohl
Lavender.....	Lavende.....	Lavanda.....	Lawenda.....	Espliego.....	Lavendel.....	Lavendel
Leek.....	Poireau.....	Porro.....	Pory.....	Puerro.....	Purre.....	Porre, Lauch
Lettuce.....	Laitue.....	Lattuga.....	Salata.....	Lechuga.....	Salat.....	Lattich, Kopfsalat
Marjoram.....	Marjolaine.....	Maggiorana.....	Majeranek.....	Mejorana.....	Merian.....	Majoran
Melon.....	Melon.....	Popone.....	Melon.....	Melon.....	Melon.....	Melone
Melon, Water..	Melon d'eau.....	Melone d'aqua.....	Melon, wodny....	Sandia.....	Vandmelon....	Wasser-Melone
Mushroom.....	Champignon.....	Fungo pratajolo...	Grzyb.....	Seta.....	Champignon.....	Schwamm
Nasturtium....	Capucine.....	Nasturzio.....	Nasturzia.....	Capuchina.....	Biomkarse.....	Kapuciner Kresse
Okra.....	Gombaud.....	Ocra.....		Gombo.....	Hibiskus.....	Ocher
Onion.....	Ognon.....	Cipollo.....	Cebula.....	Cebolla.....	Roedloeg.....	Zwiebel
Parsley.....	Persil.....	Prezzemolo.....	Pietruszka....	Perejil.....	Persille.....	Petersilie
Parsnip.....	Panaïs.....	Pastinaca.....	Pasternak.....	Chirivia.....	Pastinak.....	Pastinake
Peas.....	Pois.....	Pisello.....	Groch.....	Guisante.....	Erter.....	Erbsen
Pepper.....	Piment.....	Peperone.....	Pieprz.....	Pimiento.....	Spanisk Peber...	Pfeffer
Pumpkin.....	Potiron.....	Zucca.....	Bania.....	Calabaza totanera...	Graeskar.....	Melenon-Kürbiss
Radish.....	Radis.....	Ravanello.....	Rzodkiew....	Rabanito.....	Reddik.....	Radies
Rhubarb.....	Rhubarbe.....	Rabarbaro.....	Rubarbarum....	Ruobarbo.....	Rhabarber.....	Rhabarber
Rosemary.....	Romarin.....	Rosmarino.....	Rozmaryn.....	Romero.....	Rosmarin.....	Rosmarin
Rue.....	Rue.....		Ruta.....	Ruda.....	Rude.....	Raute
Rutabaga.....	Chour-navet....	Cavolo navone.....		Col nabo, Nabicol...	Roe.....	Kohlrübe, Wrucken
Saffron.....	Safran.....	Zafferano.....	Szrafan.....	Azafran.....	Safran.....	Safran
Sage.....	Sauge.....	Salvia.....	Szalwija.....	Salvia.....	Salvie.....	Salbei
Salsify.....	Salsifis.....	Sassefria.....	Jarzy, Ostryga...	Salsifi blanco....	Havrerod.....	Haferwurzel
Sorrel.....	Oseille.....	Acetosa.....	Szczaw.....	Acedera.....	Syre.....	Sauerampfer
Summer Savory.	Sarriette annuelle	Santoreggia.....	Caber ogrodowy....	Ajedrea comun....	Sar.....	Bohnenkraut
Spinach.....	Epinard	Spinace.....	Szpinak.....	Espinaca.....	Spinat.....	Spinat
Squash.....	Courge.....	Zucca.....	Miekurz	Calabaza.....	Squash graeskar.	Kürbiss
Swiss Chard...	Poirée.....	Bietta.....		Bleda.....	Blad bede.....	Beisskohl
Thyme.....	Thym.....	Timo.....	Macierzanka...	Tomillo.....	Timian.....	Thymian
Tomato.....	Pomme d'Amour.	Pomo d'oro.....	Pomidor.....	Tomate.....	Tomat.....	Liebesapfel
Turnip.....	Navet.....	Navone.....	Rzepa, brukiew.	Nabo.....	Turnips.....	Weisse-Rübe
Wormwood.....	Absinthe.....	Assenzio.....	Piotun.....	Ajenjo.....	Malurt.....	Wermuth



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Number of Days Required for Seed to Mature

	Days		Days		Days
Peas, Alaska (Extra-Early)	49	Cabbage, continued	Days		
Extra-Early First and Best	50	American Savoy	100	Okra, Velvet	50
American Wonder (Medium)	50	Brussels Sprouts	80	Onion, Extra-Early Flat Red	60
Gradus (Medium)	52	Chinese, or Pe-Tsai	120	Michigan Yellow Globe	95
Little Marvel (Medium)	50	Copenhagen Market	85	Prizetaker	90
Laxtonian (Medium)	55	Danish Ballhead or Hollander	120	Red Wethersfield	120
McLean's Little Gem (Medium)	54	Early Flat Dutch	75	Southport Red Globe	120
Nott's Excelsior (Medium)	52	Early Jersey Wakefield	95	Southport White Globe	120
Thomas Laxton (Medium)	53	Glory of Enkhuizen	85	Southport Yellow Globe	120
Alderman (Late)	70	Louisville Drumhead	125	White Portugal, or Silverskin	120
Bliss Everbearing (Late)	70	Large Late Drumhead	120	Yellow Globe Danvers	115
Canada Field (Late)	80	Mammoth Rock Red	120		
Dwarf Telephone (Late)	55	Late Flat Dutch	125		
Potlatch (Late)	62				
Telephone (Late)	68				
Champion of England (Late)	70	Carrot, Chantenay	65	Parsley, Hamburg	80
Dwarf Gray Sugar (Late)	90	Danvers Half-Long	70	Moss Curled	70
Mammoth Melting Sugar (Late)	90	French Forcing	65		
Marrowfat, Black (Late)	85	Giant White Belgian	90	Parsnip, Hollow Crown	80
Marrowfat, White (Late)	80	Long Orange	70		
Beans, Currie's Rustproof	40	Orange or Yellow Belgian	90	Pepper, Bull Nose	130
Davis' Kidney Wax	35	Oxheart	60	Chinese Giant	140
Black Wax	40			Long Cayenne	110
Golden Wax Improved	35			Ruby King	130
Pencil-Pod Black	40			Sweet Mountain	123
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	40				
Black Valentine	30			Pumpkin, Connecticut Field	65
Bountiful	40			Green Striped Cushaw	75
Burpee's Stringless	35			Kentucky Field	90
Dwarf Horticultural	35			King of Mammoths	120
Giant Stringless	35			Sugar or Pie	65
Longfellow	45				
Long Yellow Six Weeks	40			Radish, California Mammoth White	50
Pea or Navy Improved	50			Chartier	35
Red Kidney	50			China Rose Winter	70
Red Valentine, Improved	32			Crimson Giant	35
Refugee or 1000-to-1	50			Early Scarlet Turnip	20
Tennessee Green-Pod	46			French Breakfast	22
White Kidney	50			Icicle	24
White Marrow	50			Long Black Spanish	70
Dutch Case-Knife	55			Long Scarlet Short Top	35
Golden Cluster Wax	60			Scarlet Globe	20
Kentucky Wonder	55			Scarlet Turnip White Tip	18
Kentucky Wonder Wax	55			White Strasburg	50
Lazy Wife	60				
London Horticultural	65			Sage, Broadleaf	Season
Red-Speckled Cut-Short	65				
White Crease-Back	50			Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island	90
White Kentucky Wonder	60				
Burpee's Bush Lima	60			Spinach	
Burpee's Imp. Bush Lima	60			Bloomsdale, or Savoy-leaved	40
Fordhook Bush Lima	60			Thick Leaf	45
Henderson's Bush Lima	55			Victoria, or Long Standing	50
King of Garden Lima	90				
Large White Lima	70			Squash, Boston Marrow	60
Seibert's or Ey. Jersey Lima	75			Chicago Warted Hubbard	60
Corn, Black Mexican	70			Delicious	60
Crossby's Early	65			Early White Bush Scallop	50
Country Gentleman	70			Golden Hubbard	80
Early Adams	68			Mammoth Chili	60
Early Minnesota	60			Summer Crookneck	60
Early Evergreen	55			True Hubbard	90
Golden Bantam	70				
Howling Mob	60			Tobacco, Connecticut Seed-Leaf	100
Kendel's Giant	70				
Late Mammoth	85			Tomato, Chalk's Early Jewel	95
Mammoth White Cory	60			Dwarf Champion	100
Peep-o'Day	60			Dwarf Stone	115
Premo	60			Earliana	90
Stowell's Evergreen	80			Ponderosa	110
Beet, Detroit Dark Red	50			Stone	110
Early Blood Turnip	50				
Early Egyptian Blood Turnip	50			Turnip, Cow Horn	80
Eclipse	42			Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen	75
Long Dark Blood	65			Purple-Top Strap-Leaf	60
Swiss Chard	45			Purple-Top White Globe	65
Sugar Beet, Giant Half Sugar	102			Robertson's Golden Ball	70
Mangel, Golden Tankard	95			White Egg	60
Mammoth Long Red	110			White Flat Dutch	60
Cabbage, All Head	100				
All Seasons	100			Rutabaga, American Purple-Top	90
Mustard, Southern Curled	90				
White London	95			Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed	30
				Tall Mixed	30
Sweet Peas, Fancy Mixed	35				
Spencer Mixed	35				

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Grand Rapids, Michigan



Single Fringed Petunias

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